Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, November 6, 1822. No. 1692.

House and Ground

FOR
PRIVATE SALE,
SITUATED ON THE ISLAND
OF

COLABA,

passsing the harbour,

NOT FAR FROM THE

Light house,

ONE of the pleasantest Spots on the Island—has the advantage of excellent water on this Premises.

Further particulars may be known on application to

MESSRS. KEMPT. & CO.

Bombay, November 6th 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
on Monday next

Whitmors Beer,
Shiraz in Bottle,
Cape Wine, do.
Champagne, do.
Rum, do.

Bombay, November 6th 1822.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A VERY handsome Bengal Palanquin belonging to a Gentleman lately arrived from that quarter who is going to Europe. Its seat, cushions &c. are covered with blue morocco, and the lining is of blue flowered chintz to match. Being now about two years in use, it is strong and well seasoned, consequently much better than a new Palanquin, price 100 Rs. enquire of Kempt & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1822.

JUST IMPORTED
PER SHIP
BARKWORTH.
AND
WILL BE OPENED FOR SALE
on Saturday morning next
IN THAT HOUSE
IN RAMPART ROW,
NEXT TO
Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co.

ONE Grand and two Square Piano fortes by Broadwood and Sons.

One Pair of London made Rose wood Card Tables fitted up as Chess and Backgammon Tables &c.

A few Copies of the New Novel by the author of Waverly entitled the Fortunes of Nigel. Two Pairs of Elegant Paintings in sand by Zobel.

A set of Medals of the Napoleon family

AND
A FEW FOWLING PIECES.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1822.

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
on Thursday the 7th November,
AT THE GODOWN
IN
Palmer's Buildings
OPPOSITE
LIMJEE BHICAJEE

A QUANTITY of Prime Bath Bacon, Hung Beef, Dryed Ox Tongues, and a few Hams.

Bombay 5th Nov. 1822.

TWENTY-SEVENTH
Calcutta Lottery.

THE Following Tickets sold here in this Lottery, drawn prizes, will be paid, less the discount of 12 per cent, by ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, if presented within Two Months from the date hereof &c.

Nos.	1256	1264	1268	1270	1277
	1280	1289	1290	1292	1295	1299
	2306	2307	2313	2318	2320	2325
	2328	2337	2342	2347	2350	2452
	3457	3470	3479	3484	3486	3487
	3490	4504	4506	4508	4512	4519
	4528	4531	4534	4535	4541	and
	4542.					

Bombay, 6th October 1822.

Scheme
OF THE
28th Calcutta Lottery.

1	Prize of		1,00,000
1	Ditto of		60,000
1	Ditto of		40,000
1	Ditto of		30,000
1	Ditto of		20,000
6	Ditto of	10,000 each	60,000
10	Ditto of	5,000 each	50,000
15	Ditto of	2,000 each	30,000
35	Ditto of	1,000 each	35,000
50	Ditto of	500 each	25,000
1200	Ditto of	125 each	1,50,000

1221 PRIZES.
4679 BLANKS.

6,000 Tickets at 100 Rs. each, 6,00,000.

The 1200 Numbers first drawn from the Number wheel will be entitled to the 1,200 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

The capital Prize of 1,00,000 Rupees will be a floating Prize, on the last day of drawing, and that of Sicca Rupees 60,000 from the Commencement of the Sixth Day.

The Drawing will commence on the 2d January next, and is to be completed in twelve days Drawing, so as to be finished on or before the 28th February.

For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St. George and Bombay will be authorised to discharge the Prizes which may be drawn amongst the Tickets sold at those Presidencies, if they are presented for payment within Two Months after the Agents shall have received authentic Lists of such Prizes, of which due notice will be given by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any Prizes who do not present their Tickets to the Agents within that period, will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal.

J. TROTTER, *Superi...*

Calcutta, the 24th August, ...

Tickets for Sale at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH at Rs. 130 each.

Bombay, 5*th November* 1822.

A Card.
A. T. Johnes,

A NATIVE OF ITALY

HAS the honor to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he purposes giving instructions in the Italian and French Languages, and will attend at their own houses, those who honor him with their patronage.

For particulars apply at this office.

Bombay 6*th November* 1822.

For Freight and Passage.

THE

FINE FAST SAILING SHIP,

PHŒNIX

BURTHEN 589 TONS,

CAPT. A. WEYNTON,

WAS positively to sail from England on 1st July, may be expected here in November, and will be positively dispached in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn Esq. Apollo street.

Bombay, 25*th Sept.* 1822.

Passage to England

THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

JAMES SIBBALD

OF 670 TONS.

COMMANDED BY

Capt. James Keith Forbes

OF THE

RLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

ry superior accommodation
sengers, carries a Surgeon,

and will sail for London about the 20th of December.

For particulars apply to Captain *Forbes* at the Office of Messrs. *Forbes* and Co.

Bombay 5*th November* 1822.

Advertisement.

A STRONG AND FAST SAILING

Pleasure Boat,

WHICH HAS LATELY UNDERGONE

THE MOST COMPLETE REPAIR,

IS now for sale at one half her original cost.

The vessel may be seen and particulars known by applying to the Printer.

Bombay, 30*th October* 1822.

For Freight or Passage

TO

Mocha and the Read Sea

THE FAST SAILING KETCH

JANET

WILL BE READY FOR SEA

By the 20th Proximo,

HAS convenient accommodations and well adapted for Gentlemen proceeding to *Cossier* on their way overland to Europe.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. *Boyce* and Co.

Bombay 5th November 1822.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

Calcutta Lottery.

TICKETS in this Lottery have been received, and may be had at the Office of Messrs. *John Leckie* and Co. at Rs. 130 per Ticket.

Bombay 1*st November* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24*TH Oct.* 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

By Government.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following removal and appointment.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant and Adjutant G. R. Lyons of the 2d. is removed to the 1st Troop as adjutant, vice Johnson, promoted, Lieutenant Charles Dick Blackford, is appointed adjutant to the 2d Troop in room of Lyons; date of appointment 23d October 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint John Frier, Serjeant Major of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, at present temporarily attached to the Engineer's department, to fill the situation of Overseer under the Executive Engineer in the P. D A.

Bombay Castle 28*th Oct.* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Major W. Meall's resignation of his situation of acting Assistant Adjutant General of the army.

Captain C. W. Elwood of the 5th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to England for three years on his private affairs, agreeably to the regulation.

Bombay Castle 29*th Oct.* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Major of Brigade to the forces, vice Holland, proceeded to Europe, on sick Certificate, and Moore appointed Paymaster so the Baroda subsidiary force; viz. Lieut. W. G. Thurnam, 7th Regt. N. I. Lieut. J. L. Mathews, 3d. Regt. N I.

Bombay Castle, 30*th October* 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Captain H. A. Hervey's resignation of the situation of Barrack Master at Kaira, and to nominate Captain Graham of the 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment to be his Successor in that office.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe on sick Certificate to Lieutenant P. D. Ottey, Adjutant of the 2d Battalion, 6th Regiment N. I.

The furlough to sea on sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant J. Ranken, Fort Adjutant at Surat, on the 23d May last, is extended from the 7th December to the 20th January next.

Lieutenant W. M. T. Smee of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry is attached to the Battalion of Pioneers as a supernumerary officer.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Head Quarters; Bombay, Thursday 31st Oct, 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

4. The following transfers are made.—Lieut. Col. Clieland, from the European Regt. to the 2d Bat. 3d Regt. N. I.

7th Regiment N. I.

Captain H. A. Harvey, from the 1st to the 2d Bat and Captain E. M. Wood from the 2d to the 1st Bat.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 1st Nov. 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. Colonel Dalbiac will be pleased to order the march of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons. from Kaira, so as to reach Cambay for embarkation to the Presidency on the 15th instant.

2 The two Troops of Horse Artillery will relieve each other this Season, and will march from Seroor and from Kaira respectively for that purpose, on Monday the 2d day of next month.

3. Major Mackintosh will continue in the Poonah Division in order that the 2d Troop upon its arrival, may in its turn, be under his immediate inspection and Superintendence.

4. The whole of the Volunteers from His Majesty's 17th Dragoons for the Artillery, are to be forwarded from Kaira to the Presidency by Sea for the purpose of being thoroughly trained as Artillery Men at the Head Quarters of the Regt.

5. The Quarter Master Generals's Department will dispatch Tonnage to Cambay for the 17th Dragoons, and Volunteers for the Artillery.

6. Lieutenant W. C. Bell of the Bombay European Regiment has Leave of absence for one month to proceed to the Deccan.

7. Captain Thomas Morgan 4th Regiment N I. has leave to remain at the Presidency until the 25th Instant, and Lieutenant Thomas Say 5th Regiment and Lieutenant Thomas Briggs 12th Regiment N. I. have permission to continue at the Presidency until the 31st of December.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

8. The undermentioned Officers having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon as requiring a further stay at the Presidency for the recovery of their health, have their furloughs respectively extended to the 30th Instant.

Capt. J. P. Napier, 1st Bat. 12th Regt N. I.
Capt. A. B Campbell, 1st do. 9th do.
Capt. J. M. Soilheux, 1st Regt. of Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant J. Mills, 1st Bat. 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. P. Hunter, 1st Regt. of Light Cavalry.
Lieut. C. Hunter, 1st Bat. 8th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. T. Briggs, 2d or Marine Bat. 12th Reg. N. I.
Lieut. G. W. Blachley, 1st Bat. 9th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Saunders Pioneers,
Lieut. W. H. Clarkson, 2d Bat. 2d Regt. N. I,
Ensign W. Long, 2d do. 11th do.
Cornet H. J. Robinson, 2d Regt. Light Cavalry.
Assist. Surg. T. Scoular, Pioneer.

9. Major W. P. Tucker Deputy Adjutant General of the Army having returned from Furlough will resume the duties of his Appointment.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Saturday 2d Nov. 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. The under named Majors of Brigade are Stationed as follows until further orders and they are directed to join without delay.

Lieutenant Thomas Leighton with the Troops in Cutch.
Lieutenant W. G. Thurnham with ditto in Candeish.
Lieutenant J. L. Mathews with ditto at Kaira.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

THE JOLTERHEAD FAMILY.

The Ecclaircissement.

(*Continued from Page* 739.)

"Fat say ye Buskinburn, ye saw them as well as me?" "Deil ane o' them saw I, for I was drunk. Dinna ye mind sic a house as we had wi' the *Cowper* Stately, fan he paid me for the cattle? The greedy hiland fallow, gar'd me gie him twa pounds o' a luckpenny: but, by my saul; I was up wi' him ere we parted. I made him pay a' the dinner an' drink. Deil ane o' the Gipsies saw I, for I galloped hame thro' thick an' thin; helter skelter to my ain door." The servant came to announce dinner; and they all adjourned to the dining room, where the Earl of Lauderdale and my grandfather was waiting: neither of them knew any thing of the wardrobe, which will account, for my grandfather's misconception after dinner.

The wardrobe was no more mentioned until the cloth was removed; and the female part of the company retired. When Blackadder-mount had got a few glasses of wine, he was much inclined to renew his explanations about the family wardrobe. "Deil a sic anither wardrobe is there as yours, Wedderburn, atween this an' *John o-groats house.*" My grandfather took this as a compliment, and asked the Earl of Home, what *he* thought of the "family wardrobe?" "I am of Blackadder-mount's opinion" replied the Earl, "that it is without a parallel." My grandfather, in the warmth of his heart, got up to thank the Earl, for his handsome compliment: but he was pulled back in his chair by Buskinburn,—"Dinna be o'er crouse Wedderburn, fat haet is there i' the wardrobe to be proud o'; there's hardly a rag in it wad find a market in St. Mary's Street." * My grandfather with difficulty suppressed his rising choler He sat still however, and listened with astonishment to Blackadder-mount explaining how the Gipsies had carried away all the clothes of the wardrobe. "I met them ae evenin' as I was comin' hame frae the fair o' Dunse, about three months sinsyne, wi' a' the claise o' cousin Wedderburn's wardrobe upo' their backs; an' they hae left their ain rags hingen up i' the place: ax Paxton, an' he'll tell you I'm right." Paxton acknowledged, with regret, that, there was nothing but rags left in the wardrobe, except one suit of midshipman's uniform, and a few more of plain clothes, beside it, hung up next the door. "There is not a suit of naval uniform, belongs to the wardrobe, and I cannot conceive how it could come there," replied my grandfather.

The old servant was sent for, and questioned: he, now told for the first time, that Jolterhead had come there about three months before. "Ae evenin' about sunset he came an' tauld me he had gotten leave frae his Captain to leave his ship: he requested me to lat him stop a' night, as he said he was fley'd to gang sae far i' the dark, as to Homefield. I kennin him to be your 'oner's son, cou'dna refuse: he staid a' night, but he was gane afore I was up neist mornin. I wad hae tauld your 'onerable 'oner afore this time had I not thought that Jolterhead had tauld your 'oner himsel." "I never saw him since he first went to sea" replied my grandfather. "He's deserted langsyne," said Redbraes Castle, "the Captain of the vessel wrote me a letter from Torbay, stating that he went on shore with a Watering party while they lay in the *Downs*; and neither he, nor the sailors that accompanied him, returned to the ship." No doubt now remained, that Jolterhead was back to his old companions the Gypsies; and that he had come to Wedderburn-house, with a view to deceive the old servant: hence, the dissappearance of the wardrobe; and the midshipman's uniform and old rags substituted in its place.

Such an accumulation of mortifying intelligence, almost overpowered my grandfather. To hear that his wardrobe, the antient pride and glory of the family was plundered: that his son was deserted from his ship—returned to the Gipsies; and leading on the gang to plunder his father's house, were afflictions of no ordinary magnitude. The company, as may be supposed, broke up at an early hour, leaving my grandfather to his own reflections,—some pitying him; and others laughing at the ludicrous scene, the wardrobe exhibited.

His aunt Grizel, and my grandmother were the only companions, which he had remaining, of all his numerous visitors. The first he had often made the *butt* of his scarcasms, when he animadverted upon the frailties of the sex. As to my grandmother, her despositions were so different from his, in almost every point, that, they scarsely coalesced in any thing relating to family affairs. On the present occasion, my grandmother had the ascendency. She had long habituated her mind, to the prevalant opinion of the superstitious:—"that whoever meddles with the Gipsies, is sure to bring misfortunes upon his family." She had warned my grandfather of the evils, that would ensue from his knocking down father Taile, as formerly mentioned, when the venerable beggar was reading my uncle Alexander's fortune. These evils, she dreaded, had ensued; and imagining they gave her a decided superiority for sagacity, she continued to annoy my grandfather, with additional predictions of impending ruin. "Ye wadna take my advice, an' lat the tinklers alane. I tauld you fat wad happen. There's an auld sayin' "Whan Wedderburn's claise, leaves Wedderburn's ha', the true heir is comin' that's far awa." Gin that sud proove as true as fat, is past, we winna hae a fur o' lan' at a towmond's end. Dinna ye ken, guidman" said my gradmother in continuation, "*Dinna* ye ken, that tho' ye be the nearest o' kin to the Wedderburn house, that your grandfather was only the second son of Sir Alexander, the third, o' Wedderburn, that the auldest son went ayont the sea, and wha kens but his heirs may yet come hame an claim the lan',"—

'Whan Wedderburn's claise leaves Wedderburn's ha'
The true heir is comin' that's far awa'.

My disconsolate, unfortunate grandfather was so chop fallen, that he could offer no reply. In the morning all was gay and exhilirating: he was preparing to entertain all the *lineals*, and many of the *collaterals* connected with his family. Misfortune looked down upon him, and his company fled: leaving him alone, to support his misfortunes. And showing him the broad line of distinction between friends in *prosperity*, and friends *indeed!*

"Many, and sharp the numerous ills
Inwoven with our frame:
More pointed still we make ourselves,
Regret, remorse and shame!"

(*To be Continued.*)

* St. Marys Street. A noted rag fair near the Canongate, Edinburgh.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We find it necessary to state, that notices of marriages births, and deaths, cannot be inserted on anonymous authority. They must be authenticated by the names of the parties transmitting them.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 6TH NOVEMBER 1822.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of no less than two Vessels from England since the publication of our last number. The Ship Barkworth, Captain Pedlar from Portsmouth 2d of June, and Cape 4th of Sept, anchored in the Harbour on Friday, and the James Sibbald, Capt. James Keith Forbes from London 12th of June, arrived on Monday afternoon. The Sibbald touched at Madeira and the Mauritius.

The following is a list of the Passengers arrived on the above Ships.

Per Barkworth.—Mrs. Harris,—Mrs. Hall,—Mrs. Pepper,—Miss Hudden,—Major Tucker,— Doctor Gibson,—Lieut. Hall, H. C. M.—Lieut. Pepper, H. C. M.—Lieut. Harris, late Poonah Army,—Mr. Harrison, Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. Morris Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. Grant, Cadet Engineers,—Mr. McGillivray, Cadet, Engineers,—Mr.

French, Cadet, Infentry,—J. Ferrier Esq. and Mr. George Taylor Merchant!—

Landed at the Cape.—Mrs. Jones,—Mrs. Daniels,—Miss Daniel,—Mr. Jones,—Capt. Daniel,—Master Daniel.—

Landed at Calicut.—Mrs. Stokes,—Mrs. Ford,—J. Stokes Esq.—Major Frazer, Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. White,—Lieut. Poole.

Per Sibbald.—Captain R. Thomas,—Lieut. R. M. Kair,—Mr. H. B. Morris,—Mr. M. Morris,—Mr. J. A. Sinclair.—Mr. C. Pavin,—Mr. C. W. Wenn,—Mr. G. M. Prior,—Mr. J. Burrowes,—Mr. J. Munt,—Mr. G. Loyd,—Mr. R. Long.

By this latter ship we havs received our regular files of papers to the 10th of June, from which we have made so many extracts as our limited time will allow.

An express from Paris had arrived in London on Saturday the 8th of June, dated on Thursday Evening the 6th, stating, that intelligence had that day arrived both from Vienna and St, Petersburgh, announcing, that the points in dispute between Russia and Turkey had been amicably settled. The French funds rose that day to 91¼.

Mr. Stuart had been tried for the murder of Sir Alexander Boswell Bart. in a duel and acquited.

Private latters inform us that the Sarah, Capt. Thacker, from this Port was off the lizard on the 28th of May last, and entered the East India Dock on the 8th of June. She was to sail again for Bombay, the first week in July; her arrival therefore may be looked for this month. Her departure from hence being fixed for the 15th January next, those who wish to avail themselves of returning to Europe by so fine vessel, should lose no time in securing a passage.

The Waterloo was to leave England about the 25th of June, and may be expected immediately, as she comes direct to Bombay.

By a letter from Cape Town of the 19th of August, with a sight of which we have been favoured, we are informed, that the Barrossa had arrived there a few days previously in very bad condition, and was then undergoing repairs in Simons Bay—The same account further states, that at the time the Sarah was so unfortunately lost, six other Vessels in the Bay shared a similar fate.

LAW REPORT.
4TH NOV. 1822.

The attention of the Court this day was occupied in the hearing of a Cause, which in its event, added to the many instances already existing, of the weakness of human nature when acted upon by the desire of obtaining wealth by other means than those of industry or honest activity.

It was an action brought upon a Shajoge note for 2,000 Rupees; and the Counsel for the Plaintiff after proving the note and certain payments in part satisfaction of it, closed his Case. The defence set up and ultimately established, was, that this was a note given in consequence of an agreement of the Plaintiff with his friend (as he was stated in the written agreement proved on the part of the Defendant) Mahomed Ismael, to discover a treasure amounting to 12,000 Rupees which the Plaintiff had stated was concealed in some part of the Defendant's house. If the Plaintiff could find the treasure, the Defendant was to give him 3,000 Rupees, and he had already advanced a considerable part of it and given the note in question for the payment of the remainder. It appeared in Evidence, that the Plaintiff in prosecution of his plan had proceeded to the Defendant's house, and with great ceremony produced a box in which some gum Benjamin was placed, and that while it was burning the Plaintiff had recited a great many prayers and used certain incantations to discover the hidden treasure. This was repeated three times without rendering the treasure tangible, or even visible. One of the witnesses stated, that he had been in the house on one of these occasions, and that on the Plaintiff knowing it, he had ordered the Defendant to forbid any person entering while their incantations were going on. That he had heard the Defendant say that the treasure was on the point of being discovered, and that it consisted of a Bar of Silver and some Gold mohurs. On being asked by the Plaintiff's counsel, if he believed that the Defendant could discover hidden treasure, he replied, that he did not know whether it would come or not when it was prayed for by the Plaintiff. That the Defendant (whose uncle the witness was) had waited a long time for the discovery of the treasure, and as it did not make its appearance in that time the Plaintiff and Defendant had quarrelled. The Plaintiff in consequence brought the present action to recover the balance of the note.

After a patient hearing, the Court returned a verdict for the Defendant, and ordered the Plaintiff to give bail for his appearance at the Sessions to answer to an indictment against him as a Common Cheat.

ALARMING FIRE.

On Saturday night at 10 o'Clock a most alarming fire, was discovered in a House contiguous to the Gaol, which threw the whole of that neighbourhood into the greatest confusion. Such was the raped progress made by the devouring flames, that one large and four small houses were totally destroyed in a very short time. The cause of this deplorable event is not exactly ascertained, but it is presumed to have arisen from negligence. We are greatly concerned to add, that a man and his wife lost their lives by the falling of a high wall; and property has been destroyed to a serious amount. On this accasion, the conduct of a Detachment from the Bombay European Regiment headed by the Adjutant was very conspicuous, and cannot be too highly extolled. To the prompt, active, and spirited exertions of both Officers and Men, we entirely attribute the so speedy extinction of this alarming fire; and the protection of much valuable property. This is the second time within these few months, that it has fallen to us to record the important services rendered the public, by the afore mentioned valuable and distinguished Corps.

We have great satisfaction in publishing the following correspondence.

On board the Sarah,
500 Miles off the Lizard, 25th May 1822.

To.

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

Commander of the Sarah.

DEAR SIR,

On the approaching termination of our Voyage from Bombay to England, we the Passengers of the Sarah, have the greatest satisfaction in unanimously expressing the sense we entertain of the liberal treatment & Gentlemanlike conduct uniformly experienced by us during the course of the Voyage; and whilst we beg of you to receive our grateful acknowledgments for a line of Conduct which, combined with numerous civilities and attention on your part, has so materially contributed to our comfort as Passengers on board the Sarah, we beg leave at the same time to request your acceptance of a piece of Plate as a mark of our regard, together with an assurance of our cordial good wishes for your future happiness and welfare.

We have the pleasure to be,

DEAR SIR,

Your faithful & Obedt. Servants.

(Signed.) J. ELPHINSTON.
M. ELPHINSTON.
H. SHANK.
D. CHRISTIE.
M. CHRISTIE.
M. F. FENWICK.
K. ROBERTSON.
WM. HINDE, MAJOR H. M. 65TH REGT.
W. GRANT.
A. GRIEVE.
R. W. FLEMING.
G. MELVILLE.
R. OGILBY.
K. FAWCETT.

Ship Sarah,
Off the entrance of the British Channel.
25th May 1822.

To

JOAN ELPHINSTON Esquire,

Dear Sir.

I was yesterday evening, favored with a letter addressed to me by the Ladies and Gentlemen, Passengers on board the Sarah, conveying to me their approbation of the line of conduct I had pursued during the Voyage, and requesting my acceptance of a piece of Plate

Will you allow me to request you will be the medium of forwarding to them my very sincere and grateful thanks for so flattering a mark of their regard?

It is to me a source of infinite satisfaction that, in a Passage so long and tedious, a harmony almost unequalled has constantly prevailed; at the same time I cannot conceal from myself that the harmony is mainly to be attributed to the mild, affable, and conciliating conduct that each Passenger has observed to the other, and all to myself.—my merit, therefore, is but small, for, when such a disposition is met with, 'tis almost impossible to be otherwise than comfortable and happy.

To Mrs. Elphinston and yourself, I beg leave to offer my warmest acknowledgments; and with best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of all.

I remain,

Dear Sir.

Your most Obedt. and Obliged humble Servant

(Signed) JOHN THACKER.

CORONERS INQUEST.

On the 15th ultimo an inquisition was held before J. B. Graham Esq. on the body of Thomas Stoddart, Private Soldier belonging to H. M. 20th Regiment, who was found dead in the Washermans tank early on the morning of the same day. The following is the substance of what appeared in evidence. The deceased and another Soldier having obtained permission the preceding day to go outside the Fort; went to a tavern on the verge of the esplanade where they drank freely. From thence they proceeded to another tavern, and had more liquor. That about Seven in the Evening, both being intoxicated, the deceased and his companion set out on their return to the Barracks, and had proceeded a considerble distance on their way, when deceased declared "he would go no further" —and his Comrade, fearful of overstaying the time allowed, left him. That the deceased had not been engaged in any dispute, but that he was very drunk.

The Coroner in summing up told the Jury, it was to be lamented that cases of this kind so frequently occurred. That the circumstances of the present differed little from former cases. That it had been sworn the deceased was drunk and scarcely able to walk; that he had had no dispute with any person; that he had proceeded a certain distance over the Esplanade in company with a comrade, and had refused to proceed any further. From these circumstances there could be no suspicion of his having come to his death by violence; but, on the contrary, the probability seemed to be, that he had been desirous of returning to the Taverns situated in the neighbourhood of the Tank, and not knowing where he was going, had probably entered the cause—way which leads immediately into the Tank; which, if he had done, the danger was imminent, as his movement either in front, or a stagger to the left or right, would plunge him immediately into the water, and in his helpless situation, and at night, the chance of being extricated was very improbable. That he was there found in the morning, and as there were no circumstances to justify any other conclusion, than his having accidentally tumbled into the Tank while drunk, perhaps the Jury would so find their verdict, as the most reasonable ground to account for his death, but that that was a matter entirely for their own consideration. The verdict was that "Thomas Stoddart being intoxicated with liquor accidentally fell into the Washerman's Tank, and was drowned in the water thereof."

BOMBAY.

Arrivals, Lieut. Colonel Hull, 4th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Colonel Wilson, 2d Regt. Lt. Cav.
Cornet E. Walter 3d Regt. Lt. Cav.
Lieut. H. Grant 2d Lt. Cav.
Assistant Surgeon John McMorris,
Ditto John Howetson.
Cadet P. T. French.
Assistant Surgeon A. Gibson,
Cadet F. McGellieray, Engineers.
Capt. H. A. Hersey 2d Bt 7th Regt.
Cadet C. H. Grant, Engineers.
Capt. John Clunes.
Lieut. John Watkins, 1st Bt. 12th Regt.
Lieut. J. M. Shortt 1st Bt. 7th Regt.
Capt. J. Snodgrass assistant Commissary General,
Lieut. Hall, 1st | 12th Regt.
Ensign T. F. Foster 2d | 8th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon, Sinclair.
Lieut. McNair 67th Regt.
Cadet Munt,
" Long,
" Prior,
" Lloyd,
" Wenn,
" Pavin,

Departures.—Lieut. J. Swanson, Survey Dept.
Lieut. W. Teasdale, 1st Bt. Grenadier Regt.
Lieut. R Carr, 2d | 11th Regt.
Ensign H. B. Campbell 1st | 1st Regt.
Lieut. C. I. Westly 2d | 10th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Nov. 1, Ship Barkworth (Free Trader) John Pedler from London 2d June, and the Cape 4th Sept. touched at Colicut 17th October.

4, Ship James Sibbald (Free Trader) James Keith Forbes, from London 12th June, touched at Madeira and the mauritius.

PASSENGERS.

Per Barkworth;—Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Pepper, Miss Hudden, Major Tucker, Dr. Gibson Lieut. Hall, N. I. Lieut. Harris, P. Aux, Lieut. Pepper H. C. M. Mr. Howison Assist. Surgeon, Mr. McMorris, Assistant Surgeon, Cadet, Mr. Grant, Mr. M. Gellieray, Mr. French,

Mr. Ferrier, Merchants.
Mr. Taylor,

Mrs. Stockes
Force,
J Stockes Esq. Landed at Calicut,
Lieute. White
Major Frazer
Lieut. Poole,

Per James Sibbald. Capt. R. Thomas, Lt. R. McKair, Mr. H. B. Morris Mr. M. Morris, Mr. J. A. Senehair Mr. Chas. Pavin, Mr. Chas. W. Wenn, Mr. G. M. Prior, Mr. J. Burrowes, Mr. J. Munt, Mr. G. Lloyd, Mr. R. Long

Departures.—Oct. 30, Ship Malabar, R S. Fielder, to Persian Gulph.

31st, Brig Hamud, Nacqudah Syed Seddy to Cannanore.

PASSENGER.

By Malabar, Mr. Edward Stunny, Captain Robinson, Mrs. Hurn.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Bombay Merchant, for London.
Lord Castlereagh, for do.
Cumbrian, for do.
Bussorah Merchant, for Bengal.
Sophia, for Bussorah.
Khuley, for do.
Kusrovey, for do.
Brig Countess of Loudan, for Malay Coast.
Pigeon, for Mocha.
Janet, for do.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.—Oct. 3. Ship Duke of Bedford, Ed. Oakes, from Bencoolen 19th September.

Oct. 4. Ship Calcutta, J. R. Stroyan, from Batavia 6th Sept Ship Phœnix, J Weatherhead, from Port Jackson 20th July. Ship Eliza. R. Gibson, from Mauritius 27th Aug. Covelong. and Madras 24th Sept. Ship Elizabeth, G Vint, from Kistnapatam 20th Sept.

Oct. 5. Ship Travancore, John Boag, from Bussorah, 6th July, Bushire, Muscat, from Bombay, and Madras 27th Sept. Portuguese ship Rosalia, M. J. de Freitas, from Lisbon 17th May.

Oct. 6, Arab ship Faze Robany, from Muscat 31st August,

Oct. 7, Ship Exmouth, A. Bramwell, from Rangoon 20th Sept. Portuguese Ship Triumfo, Americano, J. J. de Souza, from Lisbon 28th March, and St. Salvador, 4th July. French brig Le Grand Navigateur Le Gouids, from France 6th May, and Bourbon.

Oct. 8, Ship Columbia, James Champan, from London 13th June. Ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown, from London 10th April, Isle of France 15th August, and Madras 29th September.

Departures.—Oct. 5, Ship Victory, M. F. Crisp, for Madras. American Ship Bengal, Thomas Moriarty, for Boston.

Oct 6, Ship Dorothy, J. Hargraves, for Liverpool. Ship Indian Oak, J. Reid, for Penang, Malacca, Sincapore and Batavia. Ship Jane, C. Maitland, for the Isle of France.

Vessels gone to Sea. Oct. 5, Upton Castle.

Oct. 6, Nancy.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour, Oct. 8. Felicitas, Earl Kellie, Elizabeth, Hashmy, Faze Robany, Exmouth, and Victory.

At Kedgeree. Columbia.

At the New Anchorage, H. C. ships Prince Regent and Asia.

Madras.

Arrivals.—October 15th, Ship Lady Flora, Captain G Vine, from Mauritius 25th September.—17th, Ship Providence, Captain S. Owen, from London 28th May, and Madeira 23d June.

Departures.—October 15th, Brig Horatio, Captain J. Budwell, for Malacca.—Do. Bark Dolphin, Captain George East, for Calcutta.—Do. Brig Diana, Captain F. Gautier, for Vizagapatam.—16th, Schooner Roza, Captain J. Anderson, for Colombo and Bombay.—Do. Ship Lady Flora, Captain G. Vine, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Providence, Captain S Owen.
Brig Lion, Captain J. Winter.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths,

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend George Martin, Crawford McLeod Esq. to Eliza Frances Campbell.

BIRTHS.

At Baroda, on the 25th October, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Kempt, of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment, of a son,

DEATHS.

In Camp Deesa, on the 21st October, Cornet Richard Clay, of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, a very promising young Officer whose premature death is most sincerely regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Rajcote of Fever on the morning of the 21st inst. Cornet George Richardson 1st Regt. Light Cavalry—In him, the service has been deprived of an Officer warmly attached to his professional duties, and his brother Officers have experenced the loss of a young man, possessing a frank and benevolent disposition which endeared him to all.

On the 4th instant, Caroline Robertson, Infant Daughter of Mr. Alexander Robertson.

Calcutta

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st October, at St. John's Cathedral, Alexander, eldest Son of Stephen Yates, Esq. of Springfield House, Warwickshire, to Ann Semple, Second Daughter of Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. of Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Yesterday, Mrs. Spankie, Lady of the Advocate General, of a Son.

At Allipore, on the 5th October, the Lady of H. Oakely, Esq. of a still born Son

On the 6th October, Mrs. E. Cropley, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Monday night, the 7th October, at 11 o'clock, the Rev. James Keith departed this life, aged 35 years and 7 months.

On the 2d October, at the House of Messrs. Burn and Co. Mr. Anthony Walmsly, builder, aged 29 years.

On the Morning of the 8th October, after a long and lingering Illness which she supported with true christian forbitude, Miss Mary Anne Ahmuty, late of Mrs. Broder's seminary; aged 15 years and 1 month, much and deservedly regretted by all who had the happiness to be acquainted with her. To an uncommon evenness of temper was added a mild and unassuming deportment, which never failed to obtain for her the regard and esteem of all those she became known to.

On Saturday, the 5th October, Mr. Benjamin Lawrence Gracco, Indigo Planter, aged 32 years.

On the 8th October. Miss Charlotte Witchlow, Daughter of Mr. James Witchlow, aged 14 years 10 months and 23 days

On the same day, Mr. John Jameson, (Indigo Planter) aged 23 years.

Madras.

BIRTHS.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 17th inst. the wife of Quartermaster William Doyle, of the Horse Brigade, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. Boxley, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 16th inst. the Lady of G E. Russell, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. the Lady of Richard Fraser Lewis, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Pursewaukum, on the 14th inst. very suddenly, Mr Matthew Read, aged 38 years, Principal Clerk in the Military Board Office.

On Saturday, the 19th inst. after a severe illness of one day and two nights, Frances the infant daughter of Mr. W Grant, in the 8th day of her age and was buried in the same grave with her lamented mother.

Swift was her flight, and short the road.
She closed her eyes, and saw her God.

Europe.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23d Nov. 1821, at St. George's Church, Hanover square, Captain Charles Forbes, of the Madras European Regiment, to Emma, relict, of the late Captain Maitland.

DEATH.

Nov. 16, 1821. During his voyage to New South Wales, Helenus Scott, M. D. lately in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and first member of the Medical Board at Bombay. To the scientific acquirements of this enlightened philosopher, and most excellent man, no person acquainted with the state and progress of Medical and Chemical knowledge, during the last twenty-five years, both in Europe and Asia, can a be stranger.

Dr. Scott entered the India Company's service, on the Bombay establishment, nearly about the termination of the American revolutionary contest, and retired to this country about ten years ago; having acquired a competent fortune after a most active and meritorious service of thirty years. He was a native of Dundee in Scotland, and received his medical education at the university of Edinburgh, where he was a contemporary of the late Dr. Ferriar of Manchester, and Dr. Rollo, late Surgeon General to the Ordnance, with both of which distinguished physicians, respectively, he continued united in the closest ties of friendship, while they lived. He also corresponded with the late worthy and venerable President of the Royal Society; and with that ardent and indefatigable fellow-labourer in the field of science, the late Dr. Beddoes of Bristol. Dr. Scott was the author of several communications on medical and physical subjects, which appeared before the public at different times, and afford abundant proofs of his attainments in various departments of science, particularly in that of Chemistry, in the pursuit of which he acquired no ordinary reputation in India. As a physician, likewise, his authority was highly estimated, not only on the Western side of the Indian Peninsula, but throughout the whole of British India. In Britain, however, he is more particularly known as the author of the practice of extensively exhibiting, both internally and externally, the nitric, and nitro-muriatic acids, and other analogous agents, in syphilitic, hepatic, and other maladies in India, from the use of which remedies pathology and therapeuticks have derived some important advantages; since in the progress of administering this new class of medicine in those diseases considerable new light has been eventually thrown upon their nature, particularly upon the various forms and modifications of syphilis, and pseudo syphilitic disorders, wherein the consequences produced by the use and abuse of mercury have been more fully demonstrated.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*	19	0 *a*	19	8
Non-Remittable, *ditto*	11	8 *a*	11	8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills . . . . . 6 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 5 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit . . . . . 5 ———
BANK SHARES—Premium 43 *a* 45 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
s d *s d*		*s d* *s d*
2 *a* 2½	On London 6 Month's sight, per Sicca Rupee	2½ *a* 2 1
Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees 92		
Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.		
Bills on Court of Directors, 9 Months' date 23 *a* 25 per Cent. *Premium*		
Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 21 8 *a* 23 0 per Cent.		

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs.	205 0 *a*	205 12	per 100
Dubloons, ...	30 8 *a*	31 8	each
Joes, or Pezas, ...	17 8 *a*	17 12	”
Dutch Ducats, ...	4 4 *a*	4 12	”
Louis D'ors, ...	8 4 *a*	8 8	”
Silver 5 Franc pieces, . . .	190 4 *a*	190 8	per 100
Star Pagodas, ...	3 6 *a*	3 7	6 each.
Sovereigns, ...	9 8 *a*	10 0	
Bank of England Notes,	9 8 *a*	10 0	

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA,—FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

*** *Thermomoter placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

Oct. 1822.		DEGS.	*Oct.* 1822.		DEGS.
Tuesday 1st	7	78	Friday 4th	6	80
	12	84		1	94
	5	84		6	84
	Raining till Noon			Thunder & corruscations.	
Wednesday 2d	10	90	Saturday 5th	7	81
	11 Heavy showers			1	94
	12½	92		5	86
	5	86		A Rainy day.	
Thursday 3d	6	87	Sunday 6th	7	82
	12	94		5	90
	5½	84		The heat oppressive during the day night corruscations	
	Showery, during the day with corruscations and Thunder in the evening		Monday 7th	6	80
				3½	92
				6	88

HIGHEST RANGE . . 94 | LOWEST RANGE 78
AVERAGE MEDIUM - - 86

MEDICAL REPORT

FOR THE FOURTH WEEK IN SEPTEMBER.

Continued from the page 742.

In addition to the *Acid Mixture for Cholera*, a P. S. was then added stating that the *External* use of Acids had also been as happily efficacious. A case was cited, where a recovery had been effected—under the use of this external means: and a reference made to the Practice being mentioned in the EDINBUGH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, No. VIII. new series for October 1820* and from which the particulars shall now be transcribed as deserving of general attention.

In this No. it is stated (p. 542) from the report of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Killett 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, Madras, that “Mr. Assistant Surgeon Powell of the Bombay Detachment had used the Nitric Acid to produce a quick counter-irritation, with the best success Of 41 cases which Mr. P. thus treated 6 only died, and of 9 cases treated by an Officer without Medical aid, only one died, and this, a woman 6 or 8 months advanced in pregnance.”—An European received such immediate relief to the burning sensation at the stomach, on the *Acid Blister* being applied, that, on a return of the spasm in his legs next morning, he requested the same remedy might be administered and so great was the relief obtained in one leg, that he cried for; God's sake to apply it to the other, which was similarly affected.

Also a LASCAR cutting wood, a coss from the Campe and who, being brought in, was supposed to be past recovery—having involuntary evacuations, imperceptible pulse, and cold extremites) recovered from the acid blister being applied to his Stomach. Mr. Powel uses.

* The year was erroneously stated to be 1822—instead of 1820.

2 Parts of Nitric Acid. 1 Part of Water. and with this mixture rubs the surface over the part affected, to such an extent as may be thought necessary: as soon as the Patient complains of pain, he *neutralizes the acid* by washing the surface with a *Solution of Salt of Tartar*: the Cuticle (or skin) can now be easily detached, and leaves the cutis (or true skin beneath) raw; upon which he applies a common blister to keep up the irritation. He employs besides, *small doses of* CAMPHOR and OPIUM frequently repeated to allay the irritation at the Stomach, this with Emollient Enemata (or Lavements) forms his whole method of cure. In a letter from Mr. Surg. Scott of Madars— it is stated, that "no circumstance can prevent the *application* of the acid, and its *action*, when applied cannot possibly fail;" and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Killet, then proceeds to observe that as "the Acid can be applied under any circumstances of frenzy or unruly conduct, he has been led to employ it in those cases of severe disorder in the Stomach and Bowells, consequent on *excessive drinking*, where promptitude is of vital importance, and where common Blisters are altogether useless and inapplicable: also in *acute and sudden pain from other causes*, in HEPATITIES and so forth. Whenever the disease depends on SPASMOR *nervous irritation* the relief is *wonderfully sudden*; and when it is connected with inflammation, I think it is fully as certain and more speedy than after common blisters. Some patients think the pain sharper, than that caused by blisters, but it reaches its acme in two minutes: continues serve for 3 hours; and in 3 more altogether ceases.

He compares it to the shock produced by the *sudden* effusion of cold water on the surface, which, under a different management may be altogether avoided. The application is over in a few seconds the pain is soon on the *decrease* is not aggravated by motion—no dressing is required, and the patient oft free from the trouble of his disorder before the cuticle is attracted (the skin raised.) He adds, the after use of *Cantharides* is not necessary. If the acid has been diluted with half its bulk of water, and applied lightly with a feather, the cuticle is stained of a straw or sulphur color in 3 days; it then begins to pucker with a little serum underneath; a slight redring surrounds the parts, and the cuticle (or skin) comes off on the 4th or 5th day, leaving the surface like a common blistered part, with a few deeper streaks, where the CUTIS VERA (or true skin) has been touched. But if the Acid has been used undiluted or longer, applied, the culticle becomes of a deep brown; it does not rise or pucker; as the near vessels, necessary for throwing it off, appear to be destroyed: the red ring forming on the 3d day becomes deeper and a broader and a portion of the true skin, of thickness of sheep's leather, begins to separate in 6 or 7 days. The parts are rather tedious inhealing as no serious discharge ensues; the Acid cannot be substituted for Blisters when *this* is the motive.

In all urgent and acute cases, the Acid appears to possess advantages sufficient to recommend its general adoption in practice.

St. Thomas Moun, 30th June 1819."

The importance of the Article has led me to transcribe the whole especially as it applies with equal efficacy to other cases of importance and therefore deserves to be generally known. It may be proper to add, that in *diseases of the* LIVER, the use of Acids has been long recommended and employed with advantage, by Dr. H. Scott of the Medical Boad of Bombay†.

Durhumtolah Sept. 30, 1822. P.

[*Bengal Hurkaru,— October* 2.

Chouringhee Threatre was on Friday Evening, respectably attended and the audience testified general satisfaction with the entertainment. The pieces selected for representation were in themselves deficient in interest, and owed much to the able manner in which many of the characters were supported. The veteran Amateurs who have so often graced the boards gave the usual satisfaction and we were besides delighted with the appearance of a debutant in the character of DERMOT O'FLINN who threatens to outshine some others of long standing, or at least to take a high station in the favor of the Public. But time prevents us from going into details which a correspondent has almost rendered unnecessary.

We cannot however forbear stating that Mrs. Kelly was charming, and JOCUND admirable, as he always is in every character.

RELIEF TO THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

We have again the pleasure of publishing a considerable addition to the list of Sucbscriptions towards this laudable object, making an encrease in the total amount of nearly five thousand Rupees in one day. As the number of names published is still comparatively very few, we contemplated an immense addition when the Books of Subscription have been fully circulated. We are happy to understand that a very able and popular Preacher, who not many months ago arrived in Calcutta, proposes to preach a Charity Sermon on behalf of the distressed Irish, as we feel confident the result will be highly gratifying.

Canal between Tolly's Nullah and the New Anchorage.—We have great pleasure in stating that there is now every prospect of the early execution of a considerable undertaking, which when finished will prove of immense advantage to the City of Calcutta, and its Commercial Interests. We allude to the formation of the long projected Canal between Tolly's Nullah and the New Anchorage. The plans for this undertaking have been drawn up and fully agreed to by the Committee to whom they were submitted. They will be immediately sent up to Government whose early sanction of the scheme is confidently anticipated. We congratulate the commercial public on the approaching supply of this great disideratum to the safe carrying on of the trade of this port. By the completion of the proposed work the transit of goods to and from the shipping in the vicinity of Saugor, will be carried on by a safe and expeditious channel, secure and open at all seasons of the year, instead of being liable, as heretofore to all the delays and dangers of the River passage. The Canal will begin in the vicinity of Tolly's Nullah, and run down as nearly as possible in a direct line to Channel Creek, whence it will be continued, we believe, through Committee Creek to Dog Creek and the New Anchorage.

We understand, that the bed of Tolly's Nullah is about to be cleared out under the superintendence of an Engineer Officer, by dredging machines, worked by a Stream Engine. This mode of deepening rivers, tho' long practised in England, is we believe, new to this Country.

[*John Bull.*

Bengal Hurkaru,— October 7.

† See a paper on the internal and external use of the NITRO MURIATIC ACID in the cure of Disseases. by H. Scott, M. D. in the Medico, Chirurgical Transctions. Vol. 8, 1817.

Madras.

COURIER OFFICE.

The *Lady Flora* from the Mauritius is the only Vessel that has come in since Tuesday. She left Port Louis on the 25th ultimo, at which date no recent arrivals from Europe had taken place, and nothing novel had occurred. The *Lady Flora* proceeded to Calcutta on Wednesday.

The *Daphne* sailed on Tuesday for Manilla.

Passengers.—Mr. and Miss King and Captain Machell H. M. 30th Regt.

The Passengers per *Lady Flora* are,

Captain Ledlie, Capt. Vansender, Doctor Gillespie, Mons. Salvet, Mad. Salvet, Mad. Liford, Mad. Lascon, and Mad. Lebone.

Since writing the above the expected Ship *Providence* has arrived. Owing to a strong land wind which prevailed all day, she did not get to her anchorage until after 5 o'Clock P. M. and we are therefore unable to announce any News.

She left London on the 28th of May, and Madeira the 23d June.

PASSENGERS.—Lady Franklyn, Mrs. Savage, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Toosey, Miss Stewart, Miss Chilcout, Sir. W. Franklyn, J. Savage, Esq. Captain Cunningham, J. W. Lewis, Esq. J. D. Gleig, Esq. Capt. Temple, Capt. Freswell, Lieut. Gray, Lieutenant Proctor, Mr. Grey, Mr. McKenlay, Mr. J. White, Mr. T. Ensor, C. Stafford, Mr. W. Peacock, Mr. W. Brownlon, Mr. R. Menzies, Mr. Woolastan, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Izaid, Mr. Robins, Mr. H. and Bonnington.

The Marq is of Hastings arrived in the Downs on the 23d of May.

Sup to the Mad. Cour. Oct. 18.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Francis James Templer, Esq. to be Sitting Magistrate for the Town, Fort, District and Port of Colombo,— Date 1st October 1822.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint George Turnour, Esq. to be Agent of Government in the Kandyan Province of Saffregam,— Date 1st October 1822.

By His Excellency Command.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY

Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office, *Colombo, 20th Sept* 1822.

English News.

LONDON, MAY 26.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE STORM AT BIRMINGHAM.

On Monday last Birmingham and its neighbourhood were visited by one of the most violent thunder storms we ever witnessed.—It

commenced about half past one, and continued till nearly three o'clock, after having deluged the town, and left behind it many fearful traces of its devastating power. The thunder cloud seemed for some time to be stationary over the town, and we never remember to have heard so many consecutive peals follow the lightning with such instantaneous rapidity, not leaving an interval between the flash and the report as on other occasions. The Court of Requests, in the High-street, was struck by the lightning—in the first instance the fluid passed down the chimney, removing some bricks near the top where an iron cramp entered the brick-work; in the second, it passed through an open window close over the head of a person who was writing at a desk, and darting into an adjoining room, in which were some females and a child, it broke through the window into the Court. The child was a little scorched, but not seriously, and none of the other persons were injured at all. In Bishopsgate-street, the lightning first fell upon a chimney, a considerable part of which it knocked down, and traversed the house to the ground floor, but did no further mischief than breaking several panes of glass and dislodging a portion of the plaster on some of the walls. A man and his wife were in the house but received no injury. About ten minutes after this the electric bolt fell upon another house, about fifty yards distant, by which a young girl eight years old was instantaneously struck dead, and the mother and two children were seriously burnt. The electric fluid seems to have entered the window of the upper room and striking against the opposite wall, to have passed down into a clock in the kitchen below, from whence it traversed the back of the mother who was sitting with her chair touching or nearly close to the clock, from thence the breast of a child who was lying with her head on mother's lap, then to a second child who was leaning on the first and then to the other children. There were in the room at the time of the fatal accident the mother and four of own, and one of her neighbour's children, and tow men. One of the children was in its mothers arms and was not hurt, but the back and left side of the mother were severely scorched, and she was insensible for the time. The child lying on the mother's laps was killed; the one leaning on her lost her senses and and sight for some hours, but has now recovered them, and was also severely burnt, as well as the third child. The neighbour's child was also slightly burnt. It is remarkable that the house is lower than the other houses close to it. The lightning also appears to have struck Mr. Harris's houses, in Broad-street, twice; in the first instance it passed down the chimney; disturbing the chimney boards, but doing no serious damage; in the other, it seems to have been attracted by the bellwires and to have passed along them from the top of the house, melting and breaking them in its course into the kitchen, where its progress is very curiously traced from the wall to dinner covers from one to another as they hung on the wall, till it lost itself in the floor. No one was injured, though the servant was close to the bellwire during the passage of the electric fluid, and she describes it as having given off sparks towards her. We understand an electric bolt fell in the stable yard at Edmdon, but without doing any mischief.—(*Birmingham Chronicle.*)

Worcester.—This town was also visited by a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and hail-stones were of an unusual size. The chief violence of the storm appears to have been felt at Spetchley, where great damage was done: in the conservatory, hot-house, &c. of Robert Berkeley, Esq. nearly six hundred panes of glass were borken; in the gardens, the fruit, together with large shoots, were torn from the trees, and the pease and other crops laid prostrate; in the immediate neighbourhood several fields of beans were literally cut to pieces, and great damage sustained in other respects by the farmers. We are assured that at this devoted spot, many hail-stones (or rather pieces of ice) fell, which measured four inches in circumference, and that great quantities of them were found a few days after undissolved. *The Observer, May 27.*

THE TIMES, May 27. 1822.

Arrived at Blackwall, from India, on Saturday, in the ship Linoch, His Highness Prince Nawab Meer Shaw Rhan, son of the King of Delhi. His Highness, with two, of the principal ladies of his Harem, immediately proceeded to the Plough Tavern, where he remains until his arrival is known and can be properly acknowledged by Government. Every attempt during the voyage and since his arrival by gentlemen to see the ladies has been abortive. The ladies who have been admitted, describe the females to be low in stature, pitted with the small pox, and very uninteresting.

May 30, 1822.

The bill for the admission of Roman Catholic Peers into the Upper House of Parliament, which was to have come on to-morrow evening, will it is understood, be put off, on account of the domistic calamity of Earl Grey, by whom it should have been moved. It is generally calculated that a majority, amounting somesay to 30, others to 50, will defeat the bill. At the head of these, it is understood, it his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The King himself is said to be favourable to the measure.

THE COURIER.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

The last accounts from Spain, which are to the 31st ult., are of a description that must prepare every reflecting mind for the catastrophe that is approaching. In various districts, bodies of partisans, opposed to the new order of things, maintain themselves with fluctuating success against the revolutionists. We read of the former being defeated, but nowhere do we find that tranquillity is restored. Triumphs are said to be gained by the faction in power, but they lead to no consolidation of their power. On the contrary, their adversaries seem to multiply in every direction, and if, as is alleged, they are driven from one position it is only to shew themselves with renewed ardor and augmented force, in another. What must be the final issue of this state of things is obvious to the meanest capacity. Every step that is taken is one that retrogrades from political strength and civil order. Every week, every day gives birth to events which dissolve some remaining tie of social life, and accelerate the reign of total anarchy. No party is yet strong enough to gain the ascendancy, and coerce its rivals: but this state of nearly co-ordinate factions cannot long continue; and as it is probable the first supremacy will be that of rebellion, we may expect, when the grim idol is solemnly elevated upon the ruins of the monarchy, a sanguinary and disastrous career. "Crowns won with blood, must be with blood maintained." Humanly speaking, and taking for our instructor, the experience of all past times, there does not seem to be the remotest chance of averting this great and terrible calamity. The Cortes, meanwhile, are deliberating, or rather resolving, amid a thousand fears and hopes. Quite disposed to consummate the revolution in a legitimate way, they are still restrained by the natural dread of taking the one step, which admits of no return, and which leads to uncalculated and incalculable consequences. They stand meditating on the edge of a precipice, where they can only dimly discern the gulph beneath them, over which they must hope to pass, if they advance, but into which they dread to fall. Yet they are so pressed by all that is around them, that they cannot, if they would maintain much longer their tottering station. Forward they must soon go, and when they do, then will come the mighty crash.

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"The sect of the Methodists had formed pretty numerous adherents in the canton of the Vallais, but they have greatly diminished, since the Government has deprived of his office the Vicar of Aubonne, because he endeavoured to propagate the doctrines of the sect, and has ordered a zealous English woman to quit the canton, who had taken upon herself to distribute books to young clergyman, &c.

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"VIENNA, MAY 27.

"The *Messagiere Modenense*, of the 18th of May, gives an account of the assassination of the Provincial Director of the Police, GINLIO BESINI, on the 15th, in the evening, by two persons, one of whom ran a dagger, or rather short sword, through his body. He survived a couple of hours, during which he received the sacrament, and pardoned his assassins, declaring that he died in peace, because he fell a victim to the performance of his duty. His ROYAL HIGHNESS, our SOVEREIGN, deeply affected at the loss of a faithful servant, who has fallen a victim to his zeal in the performance of his duty, has directed every exertion to be made for the discovery and exemplary punishment of the perpetrators, and has written a letter of condolence to the widow, in which he says that having intended to raise BESINI to the rank of Counsellor of the Government, he has been pleased to grant to her a pension equal in amount to the salary of a Counsellor of Government.

2 Parts of Nitric Acid. 1 Part of Water. and with this mixture rubs the surface over the part affected, to such an extent as may be thought necessary: as soon as the Patient complains of pain, he *neutralizes the acid* by washing the surface with a *Solution of Salt of Tartar*: the cuticle (or skin) can now be easily detached, and leaves the cutis (or true skin beneath) raw; upon which he applies a common blister to keep up the irritation. He employs besides, *small doses of* CAMPHOR and OPIUM frequently repeated to allay the irritation at the Stomach, this with Emollient Enemata (or Laxements) forms his whole method of cure. In a letter from Mr. Surg. Scott of Madars— it is stated, that "no circumstance can prevent the *application* of the acid, and its *action*, when applied cannot possibly fail;" and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Killet, then proceeds to observe that as "the Acid can be applied under any circumstances of frenzy or unruly conduct, he has been led to employ it in those cases of severe disorder in the Stomach and Bowells, consequent on *excessive drinking*, where promptitude is of vital importance, and where common Blisters are altogether useless and inapplicable: also in *acute and sudden pain from other causes*, in HEPATITIES and so forth. Whenever the disease depends on SPASMOR *nervous irritation* the relief is *wonderfully sudden*; and when it is connected with inflammation, I think it is fully as certain and more speedy than after common blisters. Some patients think the pain sharper, than that caused by blisters, but it reaches its acme in two minutes: continues serve for 3 hours; and in 3 more altogether ceases.

He compares it to the shock produced by the *sudden* effusion of cold water on the surface, which, under a different management may be altogether avoided. The application is over in a few seconds the pain is soon on the *decrease* is not aggravated by motion—no dressing is required, and the patient oft free from the trouble of his disorder before the cuticle is attracted (the skin raised.) He adds, the after use of *Cantharides* is not necessary. If the acid has been diluted with half its bulk of water, and applied lightly with a feather, the cuticle is stained of a straw or sulphur color in 3 days; it then begins to pucker with a little serum underneath; a slight redring surrounds the parts, and the cuticle (or skin) comes off on the 4th or 5th day, leaving the surface like a common blistered part, with a few deeper streaks, where the CUTIS VERA (or true skin) has been touched. But if the Acid has been used undiluted or longer, applied, the cuticle becomes of a deep brown; it does not rise or pucker; as the near vessels, necessary for throwing it off, appear to be destroyed: the red ring forming on the 3d day becomes deeper and a broader and a portion of the true skin, of thickness of sheep's leather, begins to separate in 6 or 7 days. The parts are rather tedious inhealing as no serious discharge ensues; the Acid cannot be substituted for Blisters when *this* is the motive.

In all urgent and acute cases, the Acid appears to possess advantages sufficient to recommend its general adoption in practice.

St. Thomas Moun, 30th June 1819."

The importance of the Article has led me to transcribe the whole especially as it applies with equal efficacy to other cases of importance and therefore deserves to be generally known. It may be proper to add, that in *diseases of the* LIVER, the use of Acids has been long recommended and employed with advantage, by Dr. H. Scott of the Medical Boad of Bombay†.

Durhamtolah Sept. 30, 1822. P.

[*Bengal Hurkaru,— October* 2.

Chouringhee Threatre was on Friday Evening, respectably attended and the audience testified general satisfaction with the entertainment. The pieces selected for representation were in themselves deficient in interest, and owed much to the able manner in which many of the characters were supported. The veteran Amateurs who have so often graced the boards gave the usual satisfaction and we were besides delighted with the appearance of a debutant in the character of DERMOT O'FLINN who threatens to outshine some others of long standing, or at least to take a high station in the favor of the Public. But time prevents us from going into details which a correspondent has almost rendered unnecessary.

We cannot however forbear stating that Mrs. Kelly was charming, and JOCUND admirable, as he always is in every character.

RELIEF TO THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

We have again the pleasure of publishing a considerable addition to the list of Sucbscriptions towards this laudable object, making an encrease in the total amount of nearly five thousand Rupees in one day. As the number of names published is still comparatively very few, we contemplated an immense addition when the Books of Subscription have been fully circulated. We are happy to understand that a very able and popular Preacher, who not many months ago arrived in Calcutta, proposes to preach a Charity Sermon on behalf of the distressed Irish, as we feel confident the result will be highly gratifying.

Canal between Tolly's Nullah and the New Anchorage.—We have great pleasure in stating that there is now every prospect of the early execution of a considerable undertaking, which when finished will prove of immense advantage to the City of Calcutta, and its Commercial Interests. We allude to the formation of the long projected Canal between Tolly's Nullah and the New Anchorage. The plans for this undertaking have been drawn up and fully agreed to by the Committee to whom they were submitted. They will be immediately sent up to Government whose early sanction of the scheme is confidently anticipated. We congratulate the commercial public on the approaching supply of this great disideratum to the safe carrying on of the trade of this port. By the completion of the proposed work the transit of goods to and from the shipping in the vicinity of Saugor, will be carried on by a safe and expeditious channel, secure and open at all seasons of the year, instead of being liable, as heretofore to all the delays and dangers of the River passage. The Canal will begin in the vicinity of Tolly's Nullah, and run down as nearly as possible in a direct line to Channel Creek, whence it will be continued, we believe, through Committee Creek to Dog Creek and the New Anchorage.

We understand, that the bed of Tolly's Nullah is about to be cleared out under the superintendence of an Engineer Officer, by dredging machines, worked by a Stream Engine. This mode of deepening rivers, tho' long practised in England, is we believe, new to this Country.

[*John Bull.*

Bengal Hurkaru,— October 7.

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† See a paper on the internal and external use of the NITRO MURIATIC ACID in the cure of Diseases, by H. Scott, M. D. in the Medico, Chirurgical Transactions. Vol. 8, 1817.

Madras.

COURIER OFFICE.

The *Lady Flora* from the Mauritius is the only Vessel that has come in since Tuesday. She left Port Louis on the 25th ultimo, at which date no recent arrivals from Europe had taken place, and nothing novel had occurred. The *Lady Flora* proceeded to Calcutta on Wednesday.

The *Daphne* sailed on Tuesday for Manilla.

Passengers.—Mr. and Miss King and Captain Machell H. M. 30th Regt.

The Passengers per *Lady Flora* are,

Captain Ledlie, Capt. Vansender, Doctor Gillespie, Mons. Salvet, Mad. Salvet, Mad. Liford, Mad. Lascon, and Mad. Lebone.

Since writing the above the expected Ship *Providence* has arrived. Owing to a strong land wind which prevailed all day, she did not get to her anchorage until after 5 o'Clock P. M. and we are therefore unable to announce any News.

She left London on the 28th of May, and Madeira the 23d June.

PASSENGERS.—Lady Franklyn, Mrs. Savage, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Toosey, Miss Stewart, Miss Chilcout, Sir. W. Franklyn, J. Savage, Esq. Captain Cunningham, J. W. Lewis, Esq. J. D. Gleig, Esq. Capt. Temple, Capt. Freswell, Lieut. Gray, Lieutenant Proctor, Mr. Grey, Mr. McKanlay, Mr. J. White, Mr. T. Ensor, C. Stafford, Mr. W. Peacock, Mr. W. Brownlon, Mr. R. Menzies, Mr. Woolastan, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Izaid, Mr. Robins, Mr. H. and Bonnington.

The Marq is of Hastings arrived in the Downs on the 23d of May.

Sup: to the Mad. Cour. Oct. 18.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Francis James Templer, Esq. to be Sitting Magistrate for the Town, Fort, District and Port of Colombo.— Date 1st October 1822.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint George Turnour, Esq. to be Agent of Government in the Kandyan Province of Saffregam,— Date 1st October 1822

By His Excellency Command.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY

Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 20th Sept 1822.

English News.

LONDON, MAY 26.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE STORM AT BIRMINGHAM.

On Monday last Birmingham and its neighbourhood were visited by one of the most violent thunder storms we ever witnessed.—It

commenced about half past one, and continued till nearly three o'clock, after having deluged the town, and left behind it many fearful traces of its devastating power. The thunder cloud seemed for some time to be stationary over the town, and we never remember to have heard so many consecutive peals follow the lightning with such instantaneous rapidity, not leaving an interval between the flash and the report as on other occasions. The Court of Requests, in the High-street, was struck by the lightning—in the first instance the fluid passed down the chimney, removing some bricks near the top where an iron cramp entered the brick-work; in the second, it passed through an open window close over the head of a person who was writing at a desk, and darting into an adjoining room, in which were some females and a child, it broke through the window into the Court. The child was a little scorched, but not seriously, and none of the other persons were injured at all. In Bishopsgate-street, the lightning first fell upon a chimney, a considerable part of which it knocked down, and traversed the house to the ground floor, but did no further mischief than breaking several panes of glass and dislodging a portion of the plaster on some of the walls. A man and his wife were in the house but received no injury. About ten minutes after this the electric bolt fell upon another house, about fifty yards distant, by which a young girl eight years old was instantaneously struck dead, and the mother and two children were seriously burnt. The electric fluid seems to have entered the window of the upper room and striking against the opposite wall, to have passed down into a clock in the kitchen below, from whence it traversed the back of the mother who was sitting with her chair touching or nearly close to the clock, from thence the breast of a child who was lying with her head on mother's lap, then to a second child who was leaning on the first and then to the other children. There were in the room at the time of the fatal accident the mother and four of own, and one of her neighbour's children, and low men. One of the children was in its mothers arms and was not hurt, but the back and left side of the mother were severely scorched, and she was insensible for the time. The child lying on the mother's laps was killed; the one leaning on her lost her senses and and sight for some hours, but has now recovered them, and was also severely burnt, as well as the third child. The neighbour's child was also slightly burnt. It is remarkable that the house is lower than the other houses close to it. The lightning also appears to have struck Mr. Harris's houses, in Broad-street, twice; in the first instance it passed down the chimney; disturbing the chimney boards, but doing no serious damage; in the other, it seems to have been attracted by the bellwires and to have passed along them from the top of the house, melting and breaking them in its course into the kitchen, where its progress is very curiously traced from the wall to dinner covers from one to another as they hung on the wall, till it lost itself in the floor. No one was injured, though the servant was close to the bellwire during the passage of the electric fluid, and she describes it as having given off sparks towards her. We understand an electric bolt fell in the stable yard at Edmonton, but without doing any mischief.—(*Birmingham Chronicle.*)

Worcester.—This town was also visited by a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and hail-stones were of an unusual size. The chief violence of the storm appears to have been felt at Spetchley, where great damage was done: in the conservatory, hot-house, &c. of Robert Berkeley, Esq. nearly six hundred panes of glass were borken; in the gardens, the fruit, together with large shoots, were torn from the trees, and the pease and other crops laid prostrate; in the immediate neighbourhood several fields of beans were literally cut to pieces, and great damage sustained in other respects by the farmers. We are assured that at this devoted spot, many hail-stones (or rather pieces of ice) fell, which measured four inches in circumference, and that great quantities of them were found a few days after undissolved. *The Observer, May 27.*

THE TIMES, May 27. 1822.

Arrived at Blackwall, from India, on Saturday, in the ship Linoch, His Highness Prince Nawab Meer Shaw Rhan, son of the King of Delhi. His Highness, with two, of the principal ladies of his Harem, immediately proceeded to the Plough Tavern, where he remains until his arrival is known and can be properly acknowledged by Government. Every attempt during the voyage and since his arrival by gentlemen to see the ladies has been abortive. The ladies who have been admitted, describe the females to be low in stature, pitted with the small pox, and very uninteresting.

May 30, 1822.

The bill for the admission of Roman Catholic Peers into the Upper House of Parliament, which was to have come on to-morrow evening, will it is understood, be put off, on account of the domistic calamity of Earl Grey, by whom it should have been moved. It is generally calculated that a majority, amounting somesay to 30, others to 50, will defeat the bill. At the head of these, it is understood, it his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The King himself is said to be favourable to the measure.

THE COURIER.

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"A new victim to the fury of the wicked sect of the Carbonari has fallen at Cesena.

"A hopeful young man of the name of CRUDELI had voluntarily quitted the sect in consequence of the last Bull of the Head of the Church. His father was greatly pleased at this act of his son, but a few days after the corpse of the latter, shockingly mangled, was found in the city ditch. A couple of daggers bearing the secret marks of the Carbonari were still sticking in the body.

"Several notices were posted up at Cesena, threatening all the Members who withdrew from the Society, with the fate of CRUDELI. The local authorities are using every exertion to discover the perpetrators."

We have received the Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday last. They contain an account of the preliminary business transacted in the Chamber of Deputies, with respect to verifying the validity of the recent elections. This is a subject of no interest to our readers; but it may be observed, as characteristic of the Assembly, that even this mere matter of form could not be gone through without engendering those brawls and personalities which detracted so much from the weight and dignity of the Chamber during the whole of the last session. A certain degree of gravity, of decorum, and of mutual courtesy, is necessary, to elevate our notions with regard to a legislative body, and where these are wanting, the deficiency will always be accompanied with corresponding deficiency in public estimation and confidence. We are much mistaken, if our own House of Commons have not lost somewhat of that public estimation and confidence since the return of individuals to it, who, in the better days of our parliamentary renown, could never have found their way thither; or who, if by chance they did obtain a seat, would never have been heard within the walls, nor thought of beyond them. The manners and practice of a club, or a debating society, cannot be transferred to a senatorial assembly without bringing the latter down to the level of the former.

The following are extracts from these papers:—

"PARIS, JUNE 7.

"Letters from Naples, dated the 21st of May, announce that on the evening previously, the Ambassador of a Great Power had unexpectedly left that capital; this precipitate departure is attributed to reasons which have not the slightest connexion with politics.—*Courier Francais.*

"Letters have been received from St. Petersburgh of the 16th of May, all more and more pacific, and accounting for the delay of a public decision by the necessity of waiting for diplomatic answers from distant Cabinets.—*Journals des Debats.*

"The accounts from Spain continue to state, that alarming insurrections still prevail in some of the provinces; but that occasional successes are obtained over the Insurgents, many of whom fall victims to their desperation.

"The Sieur BARBIER DUFAY, who has acquired an unfortunate celebrity, was arrested on Tuesday, and conveyed to the Prefecture of Police, in consequence of an event which presents very serious circumstances. The following is the relation:—Last Tuesday, about five in the afternoon, an individual attempted to bathe in the Seine, near the Pont des Arts. The gendarme on the station endeavoured to prevent him, and the individual grossly insulted him. The gendarme was about to arrest him, when the Sieur BARBIER DUFAY aproached, took the part of his friend, and most outrageously insulted the gendarme. The noise attracted the neighbouring post, who seized the two disturbers and conveyed them to the Prefecture. DUFAY was placed in the Salle St. Martin, where his rage exhausted itself in invectives; and his violence extended itself so far as to break every thing that was within his reach. During the proceedings it was discovered that he wore a poignard, from 12 to 13 inches, long, richly mounted. The gendarmes having again seized him, dragged him to the Grand Depot, where they were obliged to employ the most efficacious and severe means to secure him.

"Nearly two hours after the arrest of the Sieur DUFAY and his friend, a fiacre, which had been waiting since the morning, brought to the Prefecture two swords, a hat, and a riding coat, which they had left in it. The coachman declared that in the morning he had conveyed to the Bois de Boulogne three individuals, and that he had brought back but two."

FRENCH FUNDS.

JUNE 6.—Five per Cent. Consols, 90f. 30c.

JUNE 7.—Five per Cent. Consols, opened at 91f.; highest, 91f. 5c.; lowest, 90f. 85c; closed at 90f. 90c.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

One Month, 25f. 35c.—Three months, 25f. 15c.

A Court Martial is ordered to assemble on the 17th inst. and inqure into charges preferred by Capt. J. T. NICOLAS, C. B. of his Majesty's ship *Egeria*, against Captain D. BUCHAN, of his Majesty's ship *Grasshopper*, complaining of neglect of duty and disrespect.—Admiral Sir J. H. WHITSHED, K. C. B. to the President.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

We are sorry to announce the loss of one of the *Pigmy's* boats, off the Manacles, on Monday night last (3d instant), by which unhappy occurrence a quarter-Master, named HARRIS, and six men were drowned.—*Plymouth Telegraph.*

THE IRISH POOR.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

TRALEE, JUNE 1.—About six tons of oatmeal were yesterday distributed to the poor of this town. The distribution was most reluctantly, but unavoidably, confined to persons residing in the town, as the small stock possessed by the committee would not admit of relief being extended to the miserable inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Our supply is now exhausted, and no certainty exists of being able to meet the usual issue on next Friday, although no exertions are omitted on the part of the local committee to prevent such a calamity. Thousands in our town are now certainly depending altogether upon this weekly bounty, which is in general given in quantities merely sufficient to sustain life. It is intended, if practicable, to borrow oatmeal from the committees of the neighbouring towns, to meet our wants on Friday next, if no food should reach this port in the interim.—*Kerry Evening Post.*

MAYO.

CASTLEBAR, JUNE 3.—The awful and most melancholy duty of announcing the frequent visitation of death to the inhabitants of our unhappy fellow-creatures who have, by the use of nettles and other herbs, for a while averted the blow, until, in fact, their stomachs refused to receive the unnatural food, continues still to devolve upon us. Two cases of this lamentable description, which have occurred since our last publication, between this town and Turlough, are unfortunately too strongly attested to permit us, with all the caution we exercise, to doubt the facts.

It has also been stated to us, from unquestionable authority, that two other persons Rickard Mugan and his wife, of Kilbree, have died from want.

Among the many painful spectacles which are every day witnessed, in this town, we may notice one, which came under the observation of the Gentlemen of the Relief Committee, who were engaged in the distribution of meal to persons who had tickets, on Friday evening last. There are between five and six hundred families receiving the poor pittance which can be afforded to them, and there are more than twice that number, we believe, in great distress, who cannot be attended to at all. One of those creatures, who had no ticket, crawled to the spot from whence food was administered, and as if it were the last and greatest effort of her exhausted nature, she immediataly sunk into a swoon. Some means were of course, employed to produce her recovery, and on loosening her clothes, it was discovered that her body was tightly swathed with a hay rope, for the evident purpose of compressing the bowels and stomach!—When animation was restored, she was provided with temporary relief; but even for such an object as she is, there was no room upon the poor list. We have experienced, to a considerable amount, perhaps 500*l.* or upwards, the benevolence of the London and Dublin Committees and of Government, but more must come from some quarter, or numbers of our poor will perish.—*Mayo Constitution.*

THE ARMY.

The troop of the First Royal Dragoons now stationed in Truro barracks, are about to leave the county. We understand that they will be relieved on the 20th of this month by a troop of the 9th Lancers.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

The *Loyal Briton* transport arrived here from Falmouth on Sunday last, with 130 of the 61st Regiment; and yesterday (Friday, the 7th instant) the depot and remainder of the same corps arrived from Portsmouth, and joined their comrades in Cumberland-square. Nothing has yet been heard of the two companies of the 72d regiment, on board the *Borodino* transport.—*Plymouth Paper.*

On Saturday last, a Court Martial was held at the Castle of Exeter, Capt. Albany Savile, President, on James Nightingale, serjeant armourer of the East Devon Militia, on a charge of desertion. The proceedings were sent off to the Colonel Lord Ebrington, but the result is not yet made public.—*Exeter Gazette.*

On Saturday, the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz:—*Warren Hastings*, Capt. GEO. MASON; *Winchelsea*, Capt. WM. ADAMSON; *Dorsetshire*, Capt. SAM. LYDE, for Bengal, direct.

The Prince of DENMARK assumes, while in

England, the title of Count ALSTON, which title is on his visiting cards. His Royal Highness is considered to be here *incognito*.

The Prince and Princess of DENMARK dined with the Princess SOPHIA MATILDA, at her house on Blackheath, after their Royal Highnesses' excursion on the Thames. The Royal strangers were met by the Duke and Duchess of GLOUCESTER and the Princess AUGUSTA. On their return to London, one of the Princess AUGUSTA'S footmen was thrown from his horse, and had the misfortune to break his right arm in two places above the elbow. The fractures were set by Mr. KEAT, and he is now in a fair way of recovery.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 31.—The English frigate *Owen Glendower* sailed on the 26th from Yarmouth, and arrived here on the 29th, It had on board Mr. FORSTER, the English Ambassador to this Court, and Sir GEORGE NAYLER. The latter is commissioned, together with the Ambassador, to present to our KING the insignia of the Order of the Garter. His MAJESTY will fix the day on which the ceremony shall take place in his Audience Chamber. The frigate is commanded by Captain SPENCER, and his father, Lord SPENCER, is on board.

WANSTEAD HOUSE.—During the last four days, the influx of fashionables to view the splendid mansion belonging to the Hon. WILLIAM LONG WELLESLEY, has been extraordinary; upon an average not less than from three to five thousand persons have been daily to view that matchless mansion. The furniture is of surprising magnificence. When we state that the carpets and hangings alone, have cost sixty thousand pounds, within the last ten years, we do not exaggerate. The family arms of TYLNEY and WELLESLEY are embroidered on all the carpets, the material of which is silk. The walls, as well as the windows are hung with the richest Genoa velvet, with three borders of real gold lace, at three guineas and a half per yard. These specimens alone may give an idea of the luxury (more than oriental) which pervades the whole. —*Morning Paper.*

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 31. A paper by John Goldingham Esq. F. R. S. was read, containing Observations on the Length of the Seconds Pendulum at Madras.

Feb. 7, 14 and 21. The Meetings on these evenings were occupied in reading a Paper by the Rev. W. Buckland, F. R. S., giving an Account of an assemblage of Fossil Teeth and Bones belonging to extint Species of Elephant, Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, and Hyæna, and some other Animals discovered in a Cave at Kirkdale, near Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire.

This paper gives a detailed account of an antediluvian den of Hyænas discovered last summer at Kirkdale, near Kilby Moorside, in Yorkshire, about 25 miles north- east of York.

The den is a natural fissure or cavern in politic limestone extending 300 feet into the body of the solid rock, and varying from two to five feet in height and breadth. Its mouth was closed with rubbish, and overgrown with grass and bushes, and was accidentally intersected by the working of a stone quarry. It is on the slope of a hill, about 100 feet above the level of a small river, which, during great part of the year, is engulfed. The bottom of the cavern is nearly horizontal, and is entirely covered to the depth of about a foot, with a sediment of mud deposited by the diluvian waters. The surface of this mud was in some parts entirely covered with a crust of stalagmite; on the greater part of it there was no stalagmite. At the bottom of this mud, the floor of the cave was covered from one end to the other with teeth and fragments of bone of the following animals: hyæna, elephant, rhinocores, hippopotamus, horse, ox, two or three species of deer, bear, fox, water-rat, and birds.

The bones are for the most part broken, and gnawed to pieces, and the teeth lie loose among the fragments of the bones; a very few teeth remain still fixed in broken fragments of the jaws. The hyæna bones are broken to pieces as much as those of the other animals. No bone or tooth has been rolled, or in the least acted on by water, nor are there any pebbles mixed with them. The bones are not at all mineralized, and retain nearly the whole of their animal gelatin, and owe their high state of perservation to the mud in which they have been imbedded. The teeth of hyænas are most abundant and of those, the greater part are worn down almost to the stumps, as if by the operation of gnawing bones. Some of the bones have marks of the teeth on them; and portions of the fæcal matter of the hyænas are found also in the den. These have been analysed by Dr. Wollaston, and found to be composed of the same ingredients as the *album græcum*, or white fæces of dogs that are fed on bones, viz. carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, and triple phosphate of amonia and magnesia: and, on being shown to the keeper of the beasts at Exeter Change, were immediately recognised by him as the dung of the hyæna. The new and curious fact of the preservation of this substance is explained by its affinity to bone.

The animals found in the cave agree in species with those that occur in the diluvian gravel of England, and of great part of the northern hemisphere; four of them, the hyæna, elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus belong to species that are now extinct, and to general that live exclusively in warm climates, and which are found associated together only in the southern portion of Africa near the Cape. It is certain from the evidence afforded by the interior of the den (which is of the same kind with that afforded by the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii) that all these animals lived and died in Yorkshire, in the period immediately preceding the deluge; and a similar conclusion may be drawn with respect to England generally, and to those other extensive regions of the northern hemisphere where the diluvian gravel contains the remains of similar species of animals. The extinct fossil hyæna most nearly resembles that species which now inhabits the Cape whose teeth are adapted beyond those of any other animal to the purpose of cracking bones, and whose habit is to carry home parts of its prey to devour them in the caves of rocks which it inhabits. This analogy explains the accumulation of the bones in the den at Kirkdale. They were carried in for food by the hyænas; the smaller animals, perhaps, entire; the larger ones piecemeal; for by no other means could the bones of such large animals as the elephant and rhinoceros have arrived at the in most recesses of so small a hole, unless rolled thither by water; in which case, the angles would have been worn off by attrition, but they are not.

Judging from the proportion of the remains now found in the den, the ordinary food of the hyænas seems to have been oxen, deer, and water-rats; the bones of the larger animals are more rare; and the fact of the bones of the hyænas being broken up equally with the rest, added to the known preference they have for putrid flesh and bones, renders it probable that they devoured the dead carcases of their own species. Some of the bones and teeth appear to have undergone various stages of decay by lying at the bottom of the den while it was inhabited, but little or none since the introduction of the diluvian sediment in which they have been imbedded. The circumstances of the cave and its contents are altogether inconsistent with the hypothesis, of all the various animals of such dissimilar habits having entered it spontaneously, or having fallen in, or been drifted in by water, or with any other than that of their having been dragged in, either entire or piecemeal, by the beasts of prey whose den it was.

Five examples are adduced of bones of the same animals discovered in similar caverns in other parts of this country, viz. at Crawley Rocks near Swansea, in the Mendip Hills at Cliften, at Wriksworth, in Derbyshire, and at Oreston near Plymouth. In some of these, there is evidence of the bones having been introduced by beasts of prey; but in that of Hutton Hill, in the Mendips, which contains rolled pebbles, it is probable they were washed in. In the case of open fissures, some may have fallen in.

A comparison is then instituted between these caverns in England, and those in Germany described by Rosenmuller, Esper and Leibnitz, as extending over a tract of 200 leagues, and containing analogous deposits of the bones of two extinct spieces of bear, and the same extinct species of hyæna that occurs at Kirkdale.

In the German caves, the bones are in nearly the same state of preservation as in the English, and are not in entire skeletons but dispersed as in a charnel house. They are scattered all over the caves, sometimes loose, sometimes adhering together by stalagmite, and forming beds of many feet in thickness. They are of all parts of the body, and of animals of all ages; but are never rolled. With them is found a quantity of black earth derived from the decay of animal flesh; and also in the newly discovered caverns, we find descriptions of a bed of mud. The latter is probably the same diluvial sediment which we find at Kirkdale. The unbroken condition of the bones, and presence of black animal earth, are consistent with the habits of bears, as being rather addicted to vegetable than animal food, and in this case, not devouring the dead individuals of their own species. In the hyæna's cave, on the other hand, where both flesh and bones were devoured, we have no black earth; but instead of it we find in the *ulbum græcum*, evidence of the fate that has attended the carcases and lost portions of the bones whose fragments still remain.

Three-fourths of the total number of bones in the German caves belong to two ex-

tinct species of bear, and two-thirds of the remainder to the extinct hyæna of Kirkdale. There are also bones of an animal of the cat kind (resembling the jaguar or spotted panther of South America) and of the wolf, fox, and polecat, and rarely of elephant and rhinoceros.

The bears and hyæna of all these caverns, as well as the elephant, richoceros, and hippopotamus, belong to the same extinct species that occur, also fossil in the diluvian gravel, whence it follows that the period in which they inhabited these regions was that immediately preceding the formation of this gravel by that transient and universal inundation which has left traces of its ravages committed at no very distant period over the surface of the whole globe, and since which, no important or general physical changes appear to have affected it.

Both in the case of the English and German caverns, the bones under consideration are never included in the solid rock; they occur in cavities of limestone rocks of various ages and formations, but have no further connexion with the rocks themselves, than arising from the accident of their being lodged in cavities produced in them, by causes wholly unconnected with the animals, that appear for a certain time to have taken possession of them as their habitation.

Anecdotes of the Fox.—The two following circumstances, relatives to the fox, may be depended on as facts, both having happened a few years since in the county of Suffolk:—An old woman who reared poultry for the market, at Bury St. Edmunds, and who consequently generally had a pretty good stock in her poultry house, going one morning to open it as usual, discovered that the universal destroyer (death) had seized upon every fowl; and upon closer inspection, found that it was from the jaws of a fox the mischief had emanated: but to her great satisfaction, reynard too was dead, and lay stretched out among his numerous victims.* It pleased the old lady so much, that she exclaimed (at the same time catching the *dead* fox by the brush.) "Ah, curse thee! since you are dead I don't so much care," flinging him, as she said so, on a neighbouring dunghill. To her infinite surprize, no sooner had reynard's body alighted on the dunghill, than he took to his heels, and very nimbly run away. The fact was, that the fox crept into the hen-house at a small aperture, and, like the weasel in the fable, had feasted himself until he was too large to return by the same way, when being surprised by the entrance of the old woman, he had resorted to the above trick to effect his escape.

A gentleman who kept a pack of hounds having caught a fox, bagged him for future sport, and on the intended morning, of hunting, invited a neighbouring clergyman, who never thought he preached worse on a Sunday because he had hunted once or twice in the course of the week, to breakfast with him. Previous to starting, the parson wished to have a peep at the fox, and a servant was ordered to bring him into the parlour in the bag; having done so, he left the room. The reverend gentleman now took hold of the bottom of the bag, and shaking it, out fell reynard *dead* upon the floor. "Why," he cried "your fox has *departed this life* my friend!"—"Impossible!" exclaimed the other. —"Impossible!" rejoined the clergyman "why look here," and he suspended him by the tail. Dead he certainly was, they both decided, and he was accordingly droped on the floor, where he fell prone and heavy as a log. The bell was rung for a servant to take him out, but no sooner was the room door opened than reynard was resusciated, bolted from the parlour into the garden, from thence over a low wall into the fields, and for that day at least completely spoiled their sport; he left them in *full cry*, indeed, but it was a cry of vexation.

Canine Intelligence.—A letter from the Hague relates the following instance of animal sagacity, hardly a degree behind the famous story of the Dog of Montargis:—An individual driving his cabriolet in the environs of that city having approached lonely to the farm-house, was arrested by the piercing cries of a child. He hastily alighted, and sought to discover their cause; when a little girl about three years of age bathed in tears, and accompanied by a dog presented herself before him. No other living creature could be seen in the house; the stranger called but no answer was returned; and after a vain search, he took the helpless infant along with him, and drove to the nearest tavern, followed by the dog. Entering the common room, he observed two ill looking characters, in a corner together, one of whom, not aware of committing himself with a stranger, said to his fellow, "That, I believe, is the cursed dog which give us so much trouble yesterday." The moment the animal heard his voice, he sprung at the speaker, and fastened upon him so firmly, that nothing could relax his hold. This extraordinary circumstance roused the suspicions of the child's protector, and he had the men arrested. Providence was in the act, for they confessed the murder of the poor girl's father and mother, and of their servant; sparing only the infant, as being too young to detect their villainy.

Ecclesiastical Punishment.—On Saturday last the church-yard and the streetsleading to Bethnal-green Church were crowded by thousands of spectators to witness the ceremony of a young woman, named Sarah Green, doing penance, by order of the Surrogate of the Ecclesiastical Court, by standing in a white sheet in the chancel of the church, for calling her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ann Johnson, wife of Mr. Wm. Johnson, of the above parish, unchaste. However, the ceremony of standing in the sheet was dispensed with, to the disappointment of the multitude, but the female, who was a very fine young woman, attired in a white dress, repeated the following recantation in the vestry in the presence of the rector, churchwardens, the person calumniated, and 5 or 6 of her relations:—"I, Sarah Green, wife of Jas. Green, have uttered and spoken several scandalous, and opprobrious words against Ann Johnson, wife, of W. Johnson, of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, to the great offence of Almighty God, the scandal of the Christian religion, and the injury and reproach of my neighbour's credit, by calling her unchaste. I do, therefore, before God and you humbly confess and acknowledge such offence, and am heartily sorry for the same and do ask forgiveness, and promise *hereafter never to offend her in* like manner. God assisting me." The female appeared very much affected; and after the form was gone through, was led out of the church by the beadles, who conducted her safely through the mob.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE—GUY MANNERING.

Mr. Braham has made his appearance at this theatre. We missed his performance of The Seraskier on Thursday se'nnight, but we saw him on Thursday in Henry Bertram. Braham should bring money, for the public can hear nothing like him any where else. The single song "Love's Young Dream," which he gives without accompaniment, is worth seven shillings, and a walk to the theatre to boot. It is a peculiar beauty of Braham's style, that he generally seems to restrain his powers rather than to exert them. He appears to breathe the music of a simple melody rather than to sing it; and his enunciation (a rare gift) is so perfectly distinct, that, even in embellishment, not a syllable of the poetry is lost. The second song which he introduced, however, "The last Words of Marmion," is not a favourite with us. Perhaps, indeed, it was only by a most fortunate effort that a composer could hope to give music to such words. The very name of Marmion, becomes a spell to conjure up lofty and heroic associations. The whole charm of Scott's whole poem flashes at once upon our recollection. The distant scene of battle is before us:—the hope, the fear, the doubtful face of fortune: here, the insane shout of success,—there, the will tumult and confusion of flight. We see the dark Chief himself,—who

> "Fell as he was in act and mind,
> "Yet left no bolder heart behind."

We see him—his proud career of stormy splendour at a close!—bleeding and faint, but yet in heart unconquered;—with but one moment left of life and sense, yet giving the last moment —as he gave the first—to victory. Passion maintains her royalty to the last. We see the desperate effort of the mind prolonging, for a span, existence in the body. The muscle stiffens; but he gripes his broken brand the harder; the eye becomes fixed; but it is fixed only upon the field of fight. On that field of varied and still varying interest, he views but one object,—the banner of his race. We see him as it wavers —totters—sinks! it rises again!—they fly;—it triumphs:—he see the last charge that is to decide the day; he cheers it on with that cry that can never be repeated. We see him wave "the fragment of his blade;" it is shivered to the hilt; but even the hilt is stained with an enemy's blood. We hear the prolonged note—

> "Charge! Chester, charge!"

the note which; when it fails, will fail for ever; —we hear this note (mentally), and the music of Dr. Clark disappoints the imagination. It is now too late for any man to hope to say a word in praise of Braham that will not have been said before. He was warmly applauded on Thursday evening in all that he did. His song from Zuma, "The sun his bright rays," was, next to Love's young dream," his most effective effort. There is a warmth, an expression, a depth of feeling about his singing, which reminds us frequently of the best moments of Camporese, but at which no male singer of the present day (whether English or Italian) can arrive.

Miss Forde and Miss Povey were the heroines of the night. Harley does not play Dominie Sampson well. There is a bustle and a vivaciousness about Harley's general acting which he never can hope completely to overcome. The simplicity of Liston's Dominie is so truly quiet and respectable, that we feel half ashamed of

laughing at his oddities? but Harley seems conscious that he is a very comical fellow, and not only expects that we should laugh at him, but is half inclined to laugh himself. Miss Povey sang "Rest thee, babe," very pleasingly, and was encored. She has great natural sweetness of voice; but should recollect that bravura execution must be easy to be endured. Every effort which seems to give pain to the singer, will always give pain to the audience.

Common sense in a Meg Merrilies is not to be hoped for. Miss Edmiston deserves praise for not exactly giving an imitation of Mrs. Egerton; but she has the fault of all the ladies who play the unlucky character. There is, about all of them, a parade of violence—an extravagence *prepense*—very unnecessary and obtrusive. If the gipsey be mad, she might have some "method in her madness." She need not rave at score from the beginning of the piece to the end. Why should her "it" be always an exclamation, or her "but" ring against the very back of the one shilling gallery? Mr. Vinning, who plays Dirk Hatteraick, plays it well, because he plays it quietly.

Romeo and Juliet was presented on Monday evening, for the purpose of introducing Miss Phœbe Glover on the stage. We were glad to see the house well filled. Mrs. Glover, in her day, was a delightful actress; a favourite—though not so fortunate as she deserved to be; and the daughter, essaying where the mother had succeeded, would naturally carry with her the good wishes of the public. Miss Glover appears to be very young. She has a touch of her mother's countenance; not quite so handsome, perhaps, as Mrs. G. was once;—but that leaves room for being very handsome still. Of her acting, we shall judge better as she gains courage to display herself, We will not say, from her performance on Monday, that Miss Glover is now equal to Juliet in a London theatre; but we may safely declare, that we see no obstacle to her becoming so. Her voice is pleasing, her level speaking sensible, her deportment graceful, her figure pretty; she seems (an important point) to have no bad habits to overcome; and may at once be made available in those lighter characters of sentiment, which have long been indifferently acted at Drury-lane. Mr. Kean was the Romeo. It is not his best character; but the admirers of his style should be pleased with the two last acts. There is a deep feeling, and a manly tenderness about his parting from Juliet in the fourth act which shows Romeo something better than the lovesick boy we are accustomed to behold him; and his dying scene was unusually free from trickery and extravagance. We should say, from Mrs. Glover's nurse, that she will not do in old women. She played well in the discovery of Juliet's death, but her style of "ancient lady" is maudlin rather than amusing. Elliston dashed through Mercutio with his accustomed spirit. The strength of the house is well distributed in the play; for Elliston's gaiety keeps the first half up, and the powers of Kean come into action in the last.

The Siege of Belgrade was repeated on Saturday night at this theatre to a full house. The farce of Modern Antiques was announced in the bills to follow the opera. But when the curtain rose for the commencement of the afterpiece, Miss Smithson appeared for her usual character in Monsieur Tonson. The audience remained silent until Messrs. Cooper and Barnard made their appearance, when loud hissing and the usual indications of disapprobation immediately commenced; upon which Mr. Cooper, coming to the front of the stage, said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am totally at a loss to conceive the cause of your displeasure. Have not bills been posted in front of the theatre, announcing the partial change of character? It is utterly impossible that the farce of Modern Antiques could be performed without the assistance of Mr. Munden, who is confined to his bed by a sudden attack of the gout,"

A considerable portion of the audience seemed disposed to consider this explanation satisfactory; but the number of persons who thought differently were still sufficient, by the expression of their dissatisfaction, to convert the performance, which was resumed upon the conclusion of Mr. Cooper's address, into dumb shew. After a short interval, therefore, this gentleman came forward a second time, and, as soon as silence was obtained, repeated what he had before said, assuring them, upon his honour, of its truth. He therefore wished to know what they would have him do? (Cries of "Go on.") The performance was then again resumed; but still the noise, now wholly confined to the gallery, continued. After a short time, Mr. Elliston, having been repeatedly called for, came forward, apparently labouring under indisposition, and addressed the house as follows:

"The public apology made by Mr. Cooper has been received by the sensible part of the audience. (Great disapprobation.) Is this conduct proper, thus to endeavour to injure the property of the theatre, without any cause? It is most improper. (Increased confusion, and cries of 'No reflections.') I do not mean to cast reflections; but can I prevent the dispensations of providence? Can I bring Mr. Munden here from his bed of sickness? As soon as it was ascertained that he could not play, it was publicly announced, and better farce substituted. [A voice in the gallery—"Why make distinctions?"—alluding, we believe, to the exclusion, consequence of the alteration, of Miss Copeland.] I make no distinctions. I repeat, that a better farce has been substituted. You have already had two apologies for the change; you have now a third; can man do more? However, if this does not satisfy you, leave the house, you who are riotous, and your money shall be returned to you (applause). Has not illness been allowed as a good plea in every theatre in the world, and will it be denied to me? (no, no.) Is this the fair play I am to expect at the hands of a British audience? No man can tell when a dispensation of Providence may occur; and why, therefore, when it does, should it be necessary for me to come forward? It was by the merest accident that I happened to be here this evening; and it not have been very hard, had I been away, to have interrupted the performance, because that had taken place which no man could prevent. Gentlemen, press not too heavily upon a fallen man" (No; enough; go on with the performance).

The subdued tone which pervaded the latter part of this address, completely succeeded in removing the unfavourable impressions which its inauspicious commencement was calculated to create. The audience recovered their good humour, tranquillity was restored, and Monsieur Tonson proceeded without further interruption.

The Observer,—May 6.

BOXING.

HARRY FORD and JACK DAWSON.—This match for 25 guineas was made on the last day of Epsom races. The battle was fought at eight o'clock yesterday morning, in a field at Chowsley, near Ripley, altogether a *false scent* for the enemy, who would spoil sport as to place and time.

It was a short battle, but of the most determined obstinacy.—The first round lasted fourteen minutes, and the combatants hit each other away several times at the *in-go*, refusing to go down. It was give and take, without trying to defend; at length, when the seconds even were streaming with claret, Ford received a *wax-melting* round hit on the left ear, which spoiled him for the moment, and floored him cleanly.

2. The first round had tamed the men, and science was much wanted for a guard in distress. Dawson received a clumsy hit, which divided the lip, and another on the breast whilst staggering, which floored him.

3 and 4 Both upon the *piping* order, and mischievous hitting was put aside by distress. Both went down in wrestling.

5. This round won Ford the fight rather miraculously, by breaking his adversary's left jaw. It lasted seven minutes at hard fighting. Dawson had decidedly the best of the first part of it—one of Ford's *listeners* was kept in constant inward bleeding, and he had put a deep of daylight from the right eye. The lucky hit of Ford's settled it, as Dawson could not be brought again to the scratch. It lasted 28 minutes.

A ludicrous fight followed between two ploughboys for a crown; but they loved *bacon* better than *blood*, and the latter was not produced for 25 minutes—the fight was instantly at an end.

SPARRING—Eales had his Benefit yesterday at the Fives Court, which was very well attended. The sets to were as follows:—Neal and Harley; Oliver and Acton; Bob, the wheeler, and Cooper; Spring and Martin; H. Holt and Ellard; Randal and Turner; Eales and Burn. Of these, the Wheeler and the Gipsey made a good ruffianing bout, in favour of the Gipsey. Holt exhibited the best of science with Ellard, and the set-to produced much applause. Randal had rather the best of Turner; a very scientific bout. Martin is no march for Spring, as the latter is too long for him. Eales and Burn, and Oliver and Acton, made some very fine movements. Turner challenged to fight Bishop Sharpe for 10[illegible] guineas, and to stake part of it at Harry Holt. Neal, who beat deaf Davis, challenged the Gipsey. There was nothing said about Neate and Spring.

Crib's Farewell to the Stage and Prize-Ring.—On Saturday, the Champion of England made his last bow to the Amateurs at the Fives-Court. Tom had to boast of a Corinthian attendance, and St. Martin's-street was filled with carriages. The sets-to, generally, were good. Scroggins and Parish did their best; Eales and Shelton, Richmond and Tom Oliver, and Ward and Davis, from Manchester, exerted themselves with considerable effect. The Gas-light Man and Shelton had a tremendous set-to it proved a high treat—and Tom Shelton was as good as Tom Hickman. It was nothing else but fighting and the science on both sides was excellent. Rounds, of applause crowned their exits. The Champion of England and Spring ascended the stage, amidst loud approbation. Crib was decorated with the belt, in the front of which are a couple of silver fists, and on each side are two large circles of silver plate, with inscriptions engraved on them. The belt is about four inches wide, and made of fawn-skin. It was an excellent combat; and although Tom had a touch of the gout, he displayed great activity. But the au-

ful moment had now arrived for poor Tom to say farewell! He scratched his nob—looked about him, his heart full of gratitude, at a loss what to say—and his tongue almost forsook its office, After a struggle to give vent to his feelings, Tom at length ventured to hold forth in the following words:—"Gentlemen, I return you thanks for your kindness this day (a short pause and confused). Indeed, gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for all the favours you have conferred on me I do, indeed (along pause, as if Tom could not get out his words, Gentlemen, may your purses never fail you." Crib now retired, amidst long and loud plaudits, accompanied with, "it will be a long time before we shall look upon your like again in the prize-ring.

Spring now mounted the stage, and thus addressed the spectators: —"Gentlemen, I once more present myself to your notice (rather agitated); but as my old dad has retired from the stage, and the prize-ring altogether and as I have stood next to him for some time past.—I mean now, to stand in his place, till I am beat out of it!" (*great applause*). An amateur and Spring went up to Tom Belcher and informed him that Spring was ready to fight Neat for 300*l*. "Very well" replied the Hero of the Castle "now I know what you mean we will talk about it. I shall name it to Neat." There is no doubt but a match will be shortly made between these "big ones."

Scroggins, on Saturday, at the Fives Court offered to fight the Gypsey, or Bishop Sharpe, at Epsom Races, after the Oak were run for.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THE APOTHECARIES' COMPANY V. ROBY.

Mr. Campbell stated, that the action was brought by the Master, Wardens, and Society of Apothecaries, to recover several penalties of twenty pounds each against the defendant, for practising as an apothecary, he not having been acting as such on the 1st of August, 1815, not having served a regular apprenticeship, and not having obtained a certificate from the Society of his competency to practice.

Mr. Scarlett said, that the action was brought by the Apothecaries' Company for the purpose of enforcing a very salutary law. After long experience, it was found that persons who did not know arsenic from salts were not very likely to be successful in healing the sick. By the 55th George III., therefore, a power was vested in the Society of Apothecaries, similar to that long ago given to the physicians, to exercise a superintendence over those who entered into their branch of the profession. The 20th section of this statute, on which the present action was founded, provided "that if any person (except such as were then actually practising as such) should, after the 1st of August, 1815, act or practise as an apothecary, without having a certificate, as mentioned in previous clauses, he should forfeit for every such offence the sum of 20*l*," which penalty the Society are empowered to sue for and recover. There would be no difficulty in proving that Mr. Roby, the defendant, had received no certificate from the Society, and had never passed any examination at their Hall; but then he (Mr. Scarlett) understood that, by way of defence, advantage was to be taken of that exception in the clause which exempted persons who were actually practising on the 1st of August, 1815, from the operation of the act. But this defence must fail; for at that time this young man was not more than seventeen years of age; and as Æsculapius, the god of apothecaries, was always represented with a beard, to show that his votaries should be of mature age, it would be difficult to make the jury believe that the improvements of these later days, however astonishing, would endow a youth with sudden experience, and qualify him for the practice of an art depending almost entirely on the knowledge of facts. The history of this young man could be shortly given. In 1822, he went from his native place, Coventry, to be bound apprentice to Mr. Ridge, a surgeon, at Kenilworth. Here he remained until the end of May, or the beginning of June, 1815, when his master having died, he came to London, whither his father had removed; and, on the 24th of June, following, he engaged to serve Mr. Martin, of Chatham, as his assistant, and remained in his service until long after the 1st of August mentioned in the statute. But it was now to be said, that in the little interval between the time when he quitted Kenilworth and the period of his arrival at Chatham, he had practised as an apothecary in London. Whether he had carried his shop on his back—whether his practise consisted in giving a pill to some school-fellow or play-fellow, he knew not; but certain it was that he had never carried on that open practice contemplated by the act. It would be proved that this gentleman now openly practised in Old-street-road; indeed, he professed physic in all its branches, and the Apothecaries' Company felt it their duty to bring this action, not for the sake of penalties, but in execution of the high and most important trusts commited to their hands.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins, who live in the neighbourhood of the defendant, proved that he had kept an apothecary's shop from the year 1818; that he had attended them in illnesses, when he had applied leaches, and administered medicines, for which he had sent in bills and received payment. They regarded him as a very cleaver young man, and had great confidence in his skill.

Elizabeth Davis, who lived next door to Roby, deposed that he had attended her in an illness consequent on her lying-in; he also attended her child, who was born scarcely alive; and had cured her foot when it had received a violent injury. She regarded him as having saved her own life, and the life of her child.

Martha Ridge, the sister of the apothecary at Kenilworth, to whom Roby was bound apprentice, proved that he came in May, 1812, and went away at the end of May, 1815, after her brother's death. When he first came his appearance and dress were youthful.

On her cross-examination, the witness said, that her brother was in very extensive practice; besides his attendance on private families, he had eleven parishes under his care; and during the four month's illness which preceded his death, Mr. R. in a great measure, acted for him. Her brother had been always anxious to bring his apprentice, who was very diligent and intelligent, forward, because he knew that it was a great object to his family, under their peculiar circumstances, that he should practice for himself as early as possible. She had no doubt, that when Mr. Roby left Kenilworth he was fully competent to exercise his profession.

Richard Martin, apothecary at Chatham, proved that Mr. Roby came to live with him as his assistant on the 24th of July, 1815, and lived nine months in his employ. He positively swore, that Roby never, to his knowledge, practise on his own account while he resided at Chatham, and that such practice would not have been permitted. The witness underwent a severe cross-examination by Mr. Chitty, as to his congratulation of Roby that he was not within the statute, and as to some advice which he had given to his apprentice Bate, who had been subpœnaed as a witness; but it appeared that his congratulation referred to another section of the act respecting assistants, and that the advice had no reference to the evidence of Bate in Court, but to his conversation at the house of Mr. Roby.

It was further proved that the defendant never received any certificate from the Company.

Mr. Denman was proceeding to cross-examine the officer of the Society who had proved this, as to a conviction of certain persons for a conspiracy against Mr. Roby, when

The Lord Chief Justice ruled, that nothing could be introduced respecting a conviction without the record, and that even the record would not be evidence against those who were not parties to the former proceedings.

Mr. Denman then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. It was, he said a consolation to know, that this prosecution had not been instituted by any of Mr. Roby's patients; all of whom had felt the benefit of his skill; and one of whom had acknowledged, with gratitude, advantages from his care in one year, which it rarely was the lot of the most successful practitioner to confer on a single family in the course of his life. When the jury were called on to put in force a highly penal statute against an individual thus meritorious, they would look with the utmost nicety to see whether he came within its letter or its spirit. The learned counsel then proceeded to argue that the acts proved to have been done by Mr. Roby might either be referred to the business of a surgeon, or to that of a chemist. The word "apothecary" was a kind of uncertain phrase, which by a punning etymology, was defined to mean one "a pot who carries," and which, according to its true etymology, was derived from the Greek, *upotheka*, and signified nothing but a shop-keeper; but he would not leave the case here, he would prove that Mr. Roby was within the exception of the act; for that however young he was, and however rash his design, he in the interval between his leaving Kenilworth and his going to Chatham, began to practice, had cards printed with his name, visited patients, furnished medicines, and received payment of bills, with the honourable design of contributing to the support of a family sinking under misfortunes. If Æsculapius had a beard, Apollo, the superior god of physic, was represented as beardless; and even if a beard were necessary to practice under this act, it might be possible to supply its requisitions by the purchase of whiskers. He perceived that a question had been fermenting (so to speak) in his Lordship's mind, why Mr. Roby, who was so well qualified for the practice of his profession, did not submit to the examination and obtain the

certificate of the Company. He would gladly do so; there was no inquiry which he did not court; but there was a clause in the act forbidding even the Company to grant a certificate to one who had not served an apprenticeship for five years; and Mr. Roby, who was now married and settled in the world, felt that it would be hard to compel him to submit to this probation and to take away all his present means of subsistence. The question, then, now was, aye or no, whether this young man was to be excluded for ever from a profession to which he did honour by his talents and his virtues. To the society who had brought this action he entertained no animosity; he did not impugn their motives; and if he succeeded to day, there was nothing he would so much avoid as any hostile boast of his victory, and nothing he would so much wish for as the-will of those members of the profession who were engaged in that honorable career from which he trusted their verdict would not exclude him.

Witnesses were then called for the defendant, who proved that in the interval between his leaving Kenilworth and engaging with Mr. Martin, he had cards printed with his name; that he made up medicines at his father's house in Prujean-square, and at his brother's, in Oxford-street; that he attended several persons in illness, who were satisfied with his skill, and received payment from them for his services. It did not appear, however, that he had any shop, or any of the usual implements of an apothecary's trade.

Mr. Scarlett replied—first, that the evidence did not amount to that practising which the act required; and, secondly, that the exception related to persons in practice, not only *before*, but *on* the 1st of August, 1815, as, even if it were true that he had practised in London, but did not practise at Chatham, where he was on the 1st of August, he was not exempted from the necessity of procuring a certificate. As the object of the Society was merely to discharge the duty imposed on them by the legislature, and a more important duty did not exist, they would only ask a verdict for a single penalty.

The Lord Chief Justice directed the jury that there were two questions for their consideration—first, whether the charge of practising as an apothecary, without a certificate, was proved; and, second, whether the defendant was within the exception of the act, as practising *on* the 1st of August, 1815. He then recapitulated the evidence, and observed, that on the first point there could scarcely be a doubt; on the second, the question was not whether Mr. Roby had practised in London in July, but whether he practised on the 1st of August, when he was at Chatham. It appeared to him that the practice in London was not the kind of practice fairly required by the act; but this, in his view of the law, was not in issue; and however much the hopes of an individual were to be regretted, it would be a far greater evil to break through the rules established by law for the general good.

The Jury having been for some time engaged in considering their verdict,

The Lord Chief Justice asked them what was their doubt? Did they doubt whether the defendant had practised without a certificate?

The Jury answered in the negative; but one of them said that they entertained a doubt respecting his previous practice.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that the law which he laid down to them, and in which, if he was wrong, he might be corrected, was, that they were simply further to enquire, whether Mr. R. was in practice as an apothecary on August 1, 1815. His Lordship stated Mr. Martin's testimony on this subject.

Mr. Denman: Perhaps, my Lord, the Jury would wish to consider of their verdict among themselves, and to deliver it by their Foreman.

The Lord Chief Justice: Sir, I have a right to direct them.

The Jury expressed a wish to retire.

The Lord Chief Justice observed, that if they were not agreed, they had better retire.

The Jury retired, and, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned, and gave a single verdict for the plaintiffs, for a single Penalty of Twenty Pounds.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that if Mr. Denman thought his direction wrong in point of law, he knew how he might correct it.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Saturday.

The King *v.* The Marquis of Westmeath.—This case stood over from Friday, and the noble defendant now came up to receive the judgment of the Court for sending a challenge to Mr. Wood, trustee under the deed of separation between the marquis and his marchioness.

Mr. Justice Bayley, after recapitulating the circumstances of the case, and expressing the regret the Court felt in being obliged to pass sentence upon a defendant of such high rank and station in life, said it was, however, bound to preserve the public peace. To this only the Court looked, and therefore taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration; sentenced the noble Marquis to six months imprisonment in the King's bench prison, and at the end of that time to give security to keep the peace for three years, himself in 2000l. and two sureties in 500l. each.

The King v. Samuel Waddington.—This defendant was brought up in custody of the keeper of the Middlesex House of Correction, to plead to an indictment for publishing a libel upon the christian religion, in a work called "Paler's Principles of Nature."

Mr. Dealtry having read the indictment, called upon the defendant to plead.

The defendant addressed the Court, and made some complaint as to the manner in which he had been committed by the magistrate below, against whose proceedings he protested.

The Court said they could not now entertain any complaint of that nature. The defendant was called upon to plead guilty, or not guilty, or if he wished, he might be allowed an imparlance for four days.

The Defendant: I trust I may be allowed to explain.

The Chief Justice: Not in this stage of the business.

The Defendant: I feel myself compelled to answer to the charge. I think I have been illegally committed.

The Chief Justice: You are now to answer whether you are guilty or not guilty. You must either plead, or say you will not plead, and then you will be committed until you do plead, or have judgment go by default.

The defendant: Is it not stated in the Bill of Rights.—

The Chief Justice: You must be committed, if you don't plead. We cannot listen to any thing you have to say, until you have pleaded.

The defendant then pleaded not guilty: and expressed great anxiety to address the court.

The Court asked him if he had any affidavit.

The defendant said, he had not, but would make one.

He was then told he should have an opportunity of making an affidavit if be thought proper, and the Court would listen to any complaint he had to make.

The defendant then withdrew, and in about an hour afterwards produced an affidavit, in which he stated, that he had been illegally committed to Cold Bath Fields prison by Mr. Minshull, the Magistrate, on the oath of one Wm. Smith for having published a libel on the Christian Religion, it "Palmer's Priciples of Nature;" that he, defendant, had called upon Smith to point out in the said work any libellous passage, but which he could not;—that then the Magistrate said he had himself read the work, and said, that in his judgment it was libellous, and that he should commit the defendant for want of bail. He therefore submitted that the Magistrate had no authority to commit him, inasmuch as the witness could not make oath that any part of the publication was libellous. The defendant further complained, that his plea of "not guilty" had been extorted from him in consequence of the Court having said that he must plead before he could be heard.--that therefore he was taken by surprise; otherwise he would have taken four days to plead, although he had voluminous matter to convince the Jury that he had not published any libel.

The Chief Justice said, it was manifest upon the defendant's own affidavit, that the Magistrate had properly committed him. As to the alleged circumstance of his having been taken by surprise, he might now retract his plea, and take until the first day of next term to consider what plea he would plead.

The defendant then claimed until the first day of next term to consider of his plea.

The Chief Justice then said, that the defendant must be committed to Newgate, and not to the prison of this court, in consequence of the affidavit he thought proper to make.

The defendant complained of this, and hoped he might be permitted to see his friends.

The Chief Justice after hearing that affidavit read, we ought not to permit you to go to any other prison that Newgate. Whatever accommodations the rules of that prison allow, I have no doubt you will have them.

The defendant, therefore, stood committed to Newgate.

The King v. Kirby.—The defendant, a parchment maker, having been convicted at the last Surrey assizes, of a conspiracy, with an excise officer, to defraud the government of duties payable on parchment skins, was brought up to receive the judgment of the court, on the motion of the Solicitor General, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 100l., and to be imprisoned for six months in the Brixton House of Correction.

[*The Observer.—May* 19.

POLICE.

Bow-street.—On Saturday an elderly man, rather robust in person and complexion, and wearing a large cocked hat, and a white riband in his button hole, walked with a sort of military strut into the office, and having waited until the Magistrates were disengaged he approached the bench, and with a stiff bow, begged the favour of an audience.

Mr. Minshull expressed his readiness to attend to him, and he stated that he had just arrived from France, where he had been a long time resident, and was on his way to Wexford, in Ireland, but could proceed no further for want of money. He was a descendant of Charlemagne, and cousin to Louis XVIII., who some months ago created him a Peer of France, but before he could procure his patent the new Ministry came into power, and being himself an avowed Liberal, his expected honours were withheld from him. While endeavouring to obtain redress for this act of injustice, he heard

that his father had died at Wexford where he himself was born, leaving immense property, and that his sisters had administered to the will, and possessed themselves of that, to which he was the rightful heir. Upon receiving this intelligence he quitted Paris very hastily, and had proceeded thus far when his finances were exhausted, and he was under the necessity of making this application for assistance from the Magistrates to complete his journey.

Mr. Minshull.—Pray, Sir, will you give me leave to ask if you were ever in confinement?

Applicant—In confinement, Sir, what do you mean?

Mr. Minshull.—Were you ever in a prison?

Applicant.—Never in my life, and I think the question a very extraordinary one. You ought to know the treatment due to a gentleman, though he happens to be in poverty.

Mr. Minshull.—Well, Sir, I will be plainer with you: were you ever in a mad-house?

Applicant (reddening).—A mad-house! why do you ask?

Mr. Minshull.—Because I believe you are mad, or at least deranged in your mind; and I fancy that is the opinion of every one who hears me, except, perhaps, the person I am addressing.

The applicant said he was really at a loss to know what the Magistrate had seen in his conduct, or what he had said, to give rise to such an opinion. He was in his sober senses, as much as any man who heard him.

Sir R. Birnie.—Well, Sir, it may be all very true, but, unfortunately, we have no funds with which to forward your journey in a manner suited to the dignity of a descendant of Charlemagne, and I am affraid you must find your way to Wexford as well as you can without our aid.

Applicant.—Very well, Sir.

Mr. Minshull expressed his surprise that he did not apply for aid to his cousin Louis.

The General.—"Sir, you appear to me to be after talking in a very queer kind of way to a Gentleman! You ought to know what is due to a respectable and great man, even though he is in distress."

Mr. Minshull.—"Well, Sir, I will speak as plainly to you as you do to me. It is my opinion and the opinion, I believe, of every person present, that you are out of your mind; and that if you have never been confined, it is high time you were so."

The General, in reply, declared he was altogether *mens sana in corpore sano*; and professed himself astonished that any body should entertain a contrary opinion. He then restated all that he had said about his high connections, and produced a printed memorial to the "Prince Regent," the nature of which we could not ascertain. He also produced a paper, folded up like an old fashioned valentine, and bearing the impress, in ink, of the Royal Arms of France. This he called his patent of nobility; and taking from his side-pocket a round tin case, nearly as large as a demi-culverin, he offered to produce from it documents to show that he was really the important personage he professed to be.

The Magistrates, however, had no faith in the matter; they told him it might be all very true, but they had no funds to assist him with; and as he appeared very incredulous on this subject, they were at length under the necessity of peremptorily ordering him to withdraw, under pain of being committed to prison under the Vagrant Act.

The applicant said he was sorry he had troubled the Magistrates, and should press his request no further. He bowed, and placing his huge cocked hat on his head with an affected air of diguity, he walked out of the office.

Singular Fraud.—George Dodd was brought in on a warrant, charging him with having defrauded a damsel, named Anne Stone, of a golden sovereign against the statute, &c.

Miss Anne Stone, a very pretty and neatly dress-young woman, manages the household affairs of a respectable family in the New-road. Some three or four weeks ago, she was at Mary-le-Bonne church, and there she first saw the defendant, who, after Divine Service, introduced himself to her as "Mr. Charles Westcott, sole conductor of the second party of dismounted horse patrol:" and, for fear she should forget, he slipped into her hand a card, upon which the aforesaid, name, style and title, was written out. The maiden flattered herself that she had made a conquest worth her notice, for to be the lady of a "sole conductor of dismounted horse" seemed to her a thing not to be scorned; and she thought, and thought, and thought of it, as she said, till she was almost conquered herself. Whilst matters were in this tender state, it so happened that she paid a sovereign a way to a neighbouring tradesman in mistake for a shilling and the tradesman refused to return it. Under these unpleasant circumstances she thought she could not do better than apply to her lover, the "sole conductor." The "sole conductor" readily promised his aid in recovering the sovereign; and going to the tradesman, he talked to him of his sole conductorship, and his consequence at Bow-street in such glowing terms, that the tradesman gave up the sovereign to him without more ado; and putting it into his pocket, he repaired to his love. He told her he had recovered her sovereign, and he delivered it to her, but at the same time hinted that he should be much obliged by the loan of ten shillings till he saw her again, and poor Anne, nothing doubting his sincerity, lent him the whole sovereign. But he never returned—he forgot his love and the sovereign together; and upon inquiry the forlorn damsel found that instead of his being "Mr. Charles Westcott, sole conductor of the second party," &c. he was neither more nor less than plain George Dodd, an idle and dissolute young carpenter! However, though he never returned, he wrote her sundry epistles, in which he quoted various passages from a "New Way to Pay Old Debts," and treated the poor girl with a world of ridicule for her credulity—thus adding insult to injury.

He had not a single word to say in his defence before the Magistrate, and he was fully committed for trial under the statute of frauds.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Shocking Accident.—The family of Mrs. Honer, in Bream's-row, Lambeth, experienced a great shock on Monday night, in consequence of a calamity which befel Miss Margaret Honer, her second daughter, about sixteen years of age. The young people had been at one of the theatres, and the two sisters went into their chamber to a fire; soon afterwards the clothes of Margaret took fire when reaching over the mantle-shelf, and she was in a moment in a blaze. The sister was too much overcome to have the presence of mind to assist, and the sufferer was burnt so dreadfully that there are no hopes of saving her. The flames communicating to the window curtains and to the bed furniture, did considerable damage, but were got under without extending to any other part of the house.

Thunder-Storm.—On Wednesday the 24th ult. a violent thunder-storm, (which, as our readers will recollect, damaged several cottages in this neighbourhood) was felt in the western part of the county. At Lydiate, about nine miles from Liverpool, two servant-men were ploughing with a team belonging to Mr. Haskain, of that township. During the height of the storm, and when the men were in the act of raising the leather flaps attached to the collars of the horses, with their arms elevated, the lightning, strack both the horses, which were killed instantaneously, and both the young men were knocked down at the same moment. As soon as their situation was perceived, several persons came to their assistance, and found them and the horses prostrate on the ground, a man under each dead horse. The elder of the two, being first extricated, was found to be greatly alarmed, but not otherwise injured, than by having the hair on one side of his head completely burnt off, as clean as though he had been shaven. The youth was so much terrified, that he has not yet recovered from the shock which his nerves received by this awful explosion. The people state that the surface of the field seemed to be saturated with a strong sulphureous smell, which continued for some time after the storm had abated.

Robbery.

A most daring highway robber has been taken at Denbigh, who stopt and shot at Mr. Sturday, near Chester, twice, wounding him in the first instance in the arm, and then missing his second fire, knocked Mr. S. with his pistol from his horse. Without staying to rob his insensible victim, he mounted Mr. S.'s horse and rode off with his saddle-bags. At the toll gate the horse was recognized with a strange rider who refused to stop, or pay toll. In suspicion of some foul deed, which was afterwards confirmed by the stage coach, a pursuit was commenced, and four persons took the same direction for ten miles, when Wm. Thomas, the tollgate keeper, took the Denbigh road, alone, and soon came up with the highwayman, and entered into conversation with him; on which the latter wished to borrow Thomas's stick to drive his jaded horse faster. Thomas knowing he had two pistols, complied from prudence as well as to avert suspicion: and then tracing him to the Swan Inn, at Denbigh, had him arrested: and he was the next morning committed to Ruthvin gaol. Mr. Sturday is in a fair way of recovery, the ball being extracted.

Accident.

On Saturday last, as the Eclipse Coach from Birmingham was on its way to Wolverhampton, the axle-tree broke near to the off fore wheel at Bilston; the consequence was, the coach upset; there were ten outside passengers including the coachman and guard, all of whom were more or less injured by the fall. A lady from Northampton was severely injured; having fallen under the bars of the coach, one of her thighs and a leg are broken, and otherwise very much bruised; the coachman also was so much hurt as not to be able to proceed further with the coach than Wolverhampton; the inside passengers escaped unhurt; the rest of the outside passengers were able to proceed with the coach. Much merit is due to some colliers who stood in the street, and very humanely rendered the passengers every assistance; by their [illegible] the coach was lifted off the unfortunate [illegible] she was carried into the King's Hea[illegible] where surgical assistance was imm[illegible] ed, but we fear she is in [illegible] state.

Manchester Guard[illegible]

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Selections.

PROLOGUE.

Spoken by Mr. Barrington, on opening the Theatre at Sydney, Botany Bay.

From distant climes o'er wide spread seas we come,
Tho' not with much eclat or beat of drum,
True patriots all, for be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good;
No private views di-grac'd our generous zeal,
What urg'd our travels, was our country's weal;
And none will doubt, but that our emigration
Has prov'd most useful to the British nation.
But you enquire what could our breast inflame
With this new fashion for theatric fame?
What in the practice of our former days
Could shape our talents to exhibit plays?
Your patience, sirs, some observations made,
You'll grant us equal to the scenic trade.
He who to midnight ladders is no stranger,
You'll own will make an admirable *Ranger*.
To see *Macheath* we have not far to roam,
And sure in *Fitch* I shall be quite at home;
Unriva l'd there, none will dispute my claim
To high pre-eminence and exalted fame.
As oft on Gadshill we have ta'en our stand,
When 'twas so dark you could not see your hand,
Some true-bred Falstaff we may hope to start,
Who, when well bolster'd, well will play his part;
The scene to vary, we shall try in time
To treat you with a little pantomime;
Here light and easy columbines are found,
And well try'd harlequins with us abound:
From durance vile our precious selves to keep,
We often had recourse to a flying-leap!
To a black face have sometimes ow'd an 'scape,
And Hounslow Heath has prov'd the worth of crape.
But how, you ask, can we e'er hope to soar
Above these scenes, and rise to tragic lore?
Too oft, alas! we forc'd the unwilling tear,
And petrified the heart with real fear!
Macbeth a harvest of applause will reap,
For some of us, I fear, have murder'd sleep!
His lady too, with grace will sleep and talk;
Of females have been us'd at night to walk.
Sometimes, indeed, so various is our art,
An actor may improve and mend his part.
'Give me a horse!' bawls Richard like a drone;
We'll find a man would help himself to one.
Grant us your favour, put us to the test,
To raise your smiles we'll do our very best;
And without dread of future turnkey Lockits,
Thus, in an honest way, still pick your pockets.

HYMN,

Written by the Rev. Reginald Heber, for the purpose of being sung in Wittington church (in which parish a Missionary Association is formed) on Sunday, April 16, 1820

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand:
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from Error's chain.

What, tho' the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
Tho' every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile;
In vain, with lavish kindness,
The gifts of God are strewn;
The Heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone.

Shall we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted
The Lamp of Life deny?
Salvation! oh, Salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till each remotest nation
Has learnt Messiah's name!

Wa[illegible], waft, ye winds, His story,
[illegible] you, ye waters, roll
[illegible] a sea of glory,
[illegible] from pole to pole;
Till, o'er our ransom'd nature,
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss returns to reign.

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too;
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKESPEARE

PRUDENT ADVICE.

Among the tombs in Westminster abbey is one to the memory of a nabob who is said to have acquired a large fortune in the East by dishonourable means. His ambition and his money conducted him into this repository of deceased nobility, and erected a first-rate monument over him. This monument describes the resurrection. The earth and the skies are falling to pieces, while the angel above is sounding the last trumpet. The defunct is represented as rising from the grave, with astonishment in his face, and opening a curtain to see what is the matter. Some wag wrote under the figure:

Lie still if you're wise;
You'll be damn'd if you rise.

BIRMINGHAM OUTDONE.

A few years ago, when Handel's L'Allegro and Il Penseroso were performed at Birmingham, the passage most admired was—

Such notes as, warbled to the string,
Drew *iron tears* down Pluto's cheek.

The great manufacturers and mechanics of the place were inconceivably delighted with this idea, because they said they had never heard of any thing *in iron* before, that could not be made at Birmingham.

TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY.

A stranger passing St. Paul's church, asked a tar whom he met, what those figures were at the west front; to which the sailor answered, 'The twelve apostles.' 'How can that be,' replied the other, 'when there are but six of them?' 'Why,' says the tar, 'would you have them all on deck at once?'

A gentleman crossing the Severn at the old passage, asked the waterman if accidents did not sometimes happen by boats being upset; "and in such cases," said he, "persons must be often lost." "O no," said one of the watermen, "they are seldom *lost*:—To be sure my brother was drowned here not long ago, but we *found* him again a day or two after."

AN ADDITIONAL REMARK.

In a conversation between two friends, one said to the other, "I have a remark to make to you, which affects me much." "What is that?" "It is, that I find you grow old." "But," he continued, "I have an additional remark to make, which affects me still more." "And pray what is that?" "Why," said he, "I find I grow old too."

A FAIR DISTINCTION.

A gentleman asking Doctor Johnson why he hated the Scotch, was answered, 'I don't hate them, sir, neither do I hate frogs, but I don't like to have them hopping about my chamber.'

COMPLIMENT TO A JUDGE.

An attorney brought an action against a farmer for having called him a rascally *lawyer*. An old husbandman being a witness, was asked if he heard the man call him a lawyer. "I did," was the reply. "Pray," says the judge, "what "is your opinion of the import of the word?"—"there can be no doubt of that," replied the fellow. "Why, good man," said the judge, "there is no dishonour in the name, is there?" "I know nothing about that," answered he, "but this I know, if any man called me a *lawyer*, I'd knock him down,"—"Why, sir," said the judge, pointing to one of the counsel, "that gentleman is a lawyer, and that, and that, and I too am a lawyer. "No, no," replied the fellow, "no, my Lord, you are a judge, I know; but I'm sure you are *no lawyer*."

A CASUISTICAL DIVISION.

Three gentlemen being to sup at a tavern, one of them wished for partridges; a brace was brought, and he who had ordered them was requested to divide them, which he accordingly did, by taking one to his own plate, and leaving the other for his friends. "Stop," cried one of them, "this is an unequal division. "Not so," replied he, "there is one for *you two*, and one for *me too*."

A RECEIPT TO FILL A NEWSPAPER.

His printer came running to the publisher of a newspaper, and said, "Sir, we have a space in the paper," which we don't know how to fill." "Nothing is easier," said the publisher: insert that "last night an elderly gentleman, walking through St. James's park, was knocked down by two ruffians, and robbed of his money and his gold-headed cane." The printer soon after came back again, and told his master there were severel words too many. "Why then," said the publisher, "you may leave out the gold-headed cane."

A PUFF DIRECT.

An itinerant pedlar, wishing to recommend his razors to the gaping crowd, thus addressed them:—"Gentlemen, the razors I hold in my hand were made in a cave by the light of a diamond in the famous province of Andalusia in Spain. They cut as quick as thought, and are as bright as the morning-star. A word or two more, and I am certain you will buy them: Lay them under your pillow at night, and you will find yourself clean shaved when you wake in the morning.

A HAND BILL.

'May no miscarriage
Prevent my marriage.'

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